SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 51, No. 4 | Three Sections | TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 30, 1935 | Established A.D. 1887 | 10 Cents

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA OTTAWA ONT DEC 31/35/36

THE FRONT PAGE

SEVERAL writers in SATURDAY NIGHT have made it clear in recent weeks that the policy of applying sanctions against a belligerent nation implies the possibility of an ultimate resort to war. Developments in the Italian situation are now bringing this fact into open daylight where the most convinced of pacifists cannot avoid looking it in the face. The position of those who are in favor of sanctions but absolutely opposed to going to war is logically impossible. It means that sanctions can be imposed only up to the point where Italy begins to regard them as serious and decides to fight rather than accept them. Sanctions thus limited had far better not be imposed at all.

The whole value of the policy of sanctions consists in the fact that it is imposed by a group of nations sufficiently large to make it effective, and that it will continue to be imposed by the whole of that group of nations no matter what may be the reactions of the power against which it is applied. So long as this group of nations holds together, and so long as its members are sufficiently prepared in a warlike sense to defend the sanctions policy not merely by economic strength but with the sword, there is an overwhelming probability in any given case that the sword will not be needed, and that the objective of the sanctions policy will be attained in peace. But that probability depends entirely on the solidarity and preparedness of the sanctioning powers. It is the ability and willingness (when necessary) to make war, which constitute the sole foundation of peace.

AGAINST LAW AND ORDER

IN THE text of Ibsen's "Ghosts," which was performed last week in Toronto with Nazimova in the leading role, there is a passage in which Mrs. Alving declares her belief that law and order are at the bottom of most of the misery endured by humankind. It was interesting, to an observer who can recall the very earliest performances of any Ibsen drama in Toronto, and who remembers also the extreme disapprobation with which they were then visited, to note that this passage elicited quite a general round of applause from the 1935 Toronto audience. The doctrine of individualism preached by Ibsen and by his disciple, Bernard Shaw, has indeed made great progress since those early days in the 'nineties. There was doubtless need for it in those days, but there is some room to question whether there is not need today for a counter-proclamation of the importance of order and of the duty of respect for law.

It was not against law and order as such that Ibsen's attack should have been directed. It was against unwise, unreformed and too sharply crystallized law, and against order administered with too little regard for human rights. Law in a changing society tends to lag behind the progress of the ideas and feelings of society itself; and there is no doubt much on the statute books of Canada and its Provinces today which would not be there if every item in those compilations had to be deliberately and separately re-enacted every ten years. But to conclude from this, as we fear that the audience at the Royal Alexandra Theatre were largely concluding, that law and order are in themselves undesirable things, is to destroy the whole structure of society. The total of human misery that has resulted from law and order is infinitesimal in comparison with the human misery which would result from the total absence of law and order.

CAPABLE OF DEMOCRACY?

DISCIPLINE of all sorts is unpopular in these days, and constraint is anathema. The individual demands to be held responsible to his conscience alone, and having secured that privilege proceeds to give his conscience so much overwork that it becomes incapable of performing its function. That there is already a reaction from this tendency is evident enough from the behavior of the peoples of the authoritarian states such as Germany, Italy and Russia, who are now accepting with apparent willingness the duty of obedience to an authority in the creation of which they themselves have no share. This is obviously not the behavior of a people capable and worthy of self-government. The successful functioning of democracy depends upon a combination of intelligence in the devising of law and the administration of order, with obedience to the law thus devised and respect for the order thus constituted. It makes large demands upon the character and intellect of the nation, but in the past we have always been confident that the nations of the British Empire were capable of meeting these demands.

SMALL-BOY ATTITUDE

IT SEEMS odd that the Ontario Cabinet is unable to make up its mind upon the question of Government House. That a government which has it in its power to put a stop to the expenditure of money for the upkeep of Government House should abstain from doing so and yet should at the same time boycott all the functions which are held at that house is so inconsistent as to verge upon absurdity. We decline to take seriously the charge that the Ontario Cabinet is lacking in good manners in failing to present itself on sundry official occasions at Chorley Park. Its members have so far as we are aware been perfectly respectful to the Lieutenant-Governor whenever he has presented himself at Queen's Park; and they have made it quite clear that their reason for abstaining from visiting him in his official residence is merely their belief that that official residence ought not to be paid for by the Province. But if they think that it ought not to be paid for by the Province it is their clear duty to see that the Province stops paying for it as soon as possible; and to this end they have as yet taken no steps whatever. If, as is possible, they feel that the Province is under some obligation to continue the upkeep of the establishment so long as the present Lieutenant-Governor retains office, they might as well continue not only the payment of funds but the payment of visits. There is about their present attitude a distinct suggestion of small-boyishness.

"STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE", a camera portrait by "Jay", staff photographer of Saturday Night. On the left is a Gordon Setter, Champion Grakle Beauty, on the right an English Setter, Concord Billy Boy.

ELECTORAL ANOMALIES

IT IS being pointed out that in the recent elections it required something like three times as many Conservative votes to elect a single Conservative member of the House of Commons as it required Liberal votes to elect a Liberal member. It is not by any means unusual for the majority party in the House to possess a much larger proportion of the House membership than it had of the electoral vote. Nor do we see anything to be particularly distressed about in this circumstance. In any electorate which alternates between the support of one or other of two great parties, there will be a considerable number of voters whom no consideration upon earth would induce to vote for any other party than that which they habitually support. We may suppose, for example, that 10 per cent. of the total electorate can never be diverted from the support of the Conservative party, and 10 per cent. can never be diverted from the support of the Liberal party; these are the dyed-in-the-wool Conservatives and Liberals as the case may be. Following them will come another 10 per cent. who could conceivably be diverted from the support of their habitual party by some tremendous cataclysm of political circumstance, but by nothing short of that. We have thus 40 per cent. of the total electorate practically unswitchable from one party to the other. It is not, we think, unreasonable to allow these two rival factions to cross one another out in the voting, and to disregard them in arriving at the ultimate result. The real political wisdom of the nation will then be found in the sixty per cent. or less who are capable of being influenced by changing circumstances and policies. When 40 per cent. of these vote Conservative and 20 per cent. Liberal, the result will normally be a House of Commons divided in about those proportions.

The absolute obliteration from the representative body of a party which nevertheless received a certain amount of support from the electors is obviously to be

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE DOUBT, however, if "mercy death" will be made legal in time to administer it to civilization.

•

A Canadian publisher is offering a prize of $1,000 for the best Canadian novel. We understand that according to the rules of the contest, all manuscripts must be dusted off before being submitted.

•

It still doesn't solve the problem, but you could wrap discarded razor blades in discarded cellophane.

•

Advice to world statesmen: So live that George Arliss won't object to portraying you on the screen.

•

Canada is to resume trade relations with Russia. Green, go ahead.

•

Our hilarious war correspondent cables that the Italian campaign in Ethiopia is the most sensational road-building he has ever seen.

•

Nothing is surer than death and taxes and the election of a Liberal Government in Quebec.

•

Japan, we read, plans ultimately to take over Western civilization. Well, there's no accounting for taste.

The excitement of fans at hockey games in Great Britain has confirmed an old suspicion of ours that the reason why they don't shout at cricket matches is because there is nothing to shout at.

•

It has been announced that there will be no Nobel Peace Award this year, which should convince Mussolini that he is the most misunderstood man in the world.

•

According to first returns in the Literary Digest Poll, the tide has turned definitely against President Roosevelt. That faint brushing sound you hear is Mr. Hoover dusting off the Old Deal.

•

Perhaps it would settle the matter finally if everyone who took part in college football automatically forfeited his professional standing.

•

And we suppose that when one department store Santa Claus meets another they talk shopping.

•

Conditions seem to be such in Ontario that if Hon. Mr. Ferguson returns to active politics he probably will have the choice of leading either the Liberals or Conservatives.

•

Esther says she wishes she knew what to ask Santa Claus for in order to get a fur coat.

YANKEES OUTSMARTED?

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

New York.

"MORE of the abundant life for Canadians," says Mr. Hoover of the trade treaty which Mr. King and Mr. Roosevelt have just concluded. "It means still larger imports of foreign food. It thus means decreases in the home market of American agriculture. It brings hardships to hundreds of thousands of dairy and other farmers," he solemnly adds. And startled Yankees are asking: Can it be that we have been outwitted, outsmarted, at our own game, on our own soil?

Personally we never thought it of Mr. King. We refuse to think it now. Mr. King is a gentleman, born into politics when politics was a profession, and politicians could still be gentlemen; when trade was still bourgeois, "business administrations" unheard of. Government, we hold, is a social institution, business merely incidental to it. Anything more and it is degraded to its own vulgar level. Imagine a parliament of horse traders!

AS A guest of the White House we are quite sure that Mr. King would not let this, or any tradition of Canadian culture, down. The dilettante in public life is a rare thing in these days. And happily Mr. King is that. And we like him for it, as we like Mr. Massey Vincent for it. It may be a snobbish confession, but we are sensitive to Washington impressions of Canada, more sensitive perhaps than Canadians at home are. Mr. Bennett, for instance, on the same visit, might have stressed our piety and led the Roosevelt household in prayer. But not Mr. King. His is a more established faith and free to stress other things. We could vision him at the White House, discussing political philosophy, or Greek verbs, with the President on equal terms (Harvard vs. Toronto), or reading his favorite Shelley to a delighted fireside after dinner.

BUT as a trader? No. We are quite sure that the approach to the subject matter of the visit was not that, was in fact quite different. Arms locked in brotherhood. A "not-a-fort-not-a-gunboat" boundary line pointed as an example of peace to a warring world. Only tariff walls of greed that must be breached, that brotherly love might flow uninterruptedly. It must have been a happy, conscrcating scene, with the P.M. at his rhetorical best, and the emotional President, weary of reforms that nobody wanted, a willing victim. Mr. King, as we have said, and are saying to the fear stricken hereabout, is not a trader, certainly not the kind of trader to put a good neighbor at a disadvantage in a deal, new or old.

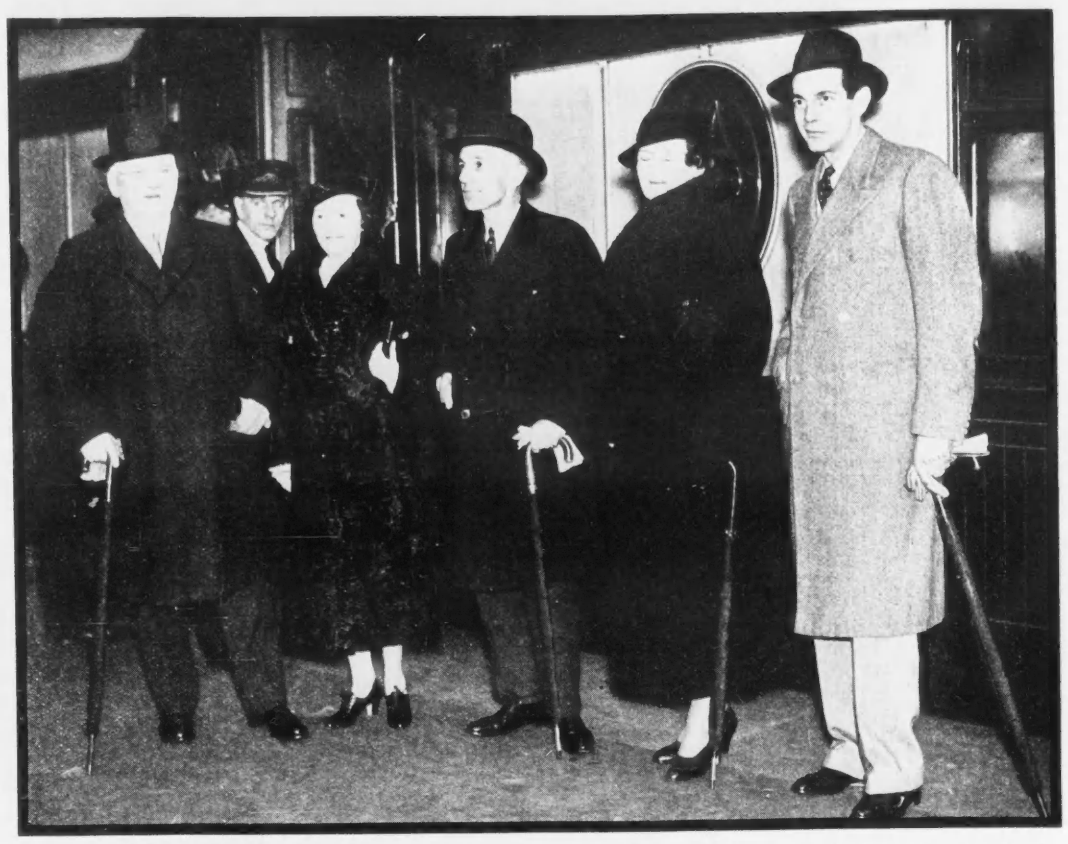
THE spirit that was abroad on that historic occasion, we insist, was quite otherwise. Of this we have abundant evidence. Mr. Roosevelt gave hint of it when he chose Armistice Day, surrounded by the hills of Virginia and "thousands upon thousands, in the last bivouac of the dead," to herald the treaty as a gift to peace. "If we as a nation by our good example, can contribute to the peaceful well-being of the fellowship of nations, our course through the years will not have been in vain." In the signing there was only thought of peace and goodwill, such as the angels are said to sing about. Mr. Hull, not omitting the undefended "frontier of 5,000 miles," saw the treaty "pointing the way to a more far-seeing constructive basis for prosperity and peace." To this Mr. King, even more eloquently literary: "Our formal trade relations have been brought into harmony with the underlying realities of public and private friendship between our peoples."

MR. HOOVER, we fear, is suffering from an inferiority complex, if that is possible. Also he is still seeking an issue on which to grind the Republican nomination next year and fight his way back to the White House. If he hasn't found an issue in the treaty he has, at least, found an epigram, and epigrams often win elections. His "noble experiment" did him a good turn in 1928. A "more abundant life for Canadians" may turn the trick for him in 1936. If not, he has more note to his credit. His speeches today are starred with them. Either a new Hoover has been born or a new "ghost writer" found. "Nests of constitutional tyrannies." . . . "A cash register with an astronomical keyboard." "The more abundant life—without bacon." . . . "That Bluebeard's cave" . . . "Stability that comes from leaning against the British." . . . "Gambling with the dice of inflation."

THE ex-President is, of course, not alone in his apprehensions that America has been outsmarted. There are the dairymen and lumbermen for instance. But there are many good horse-trading Yankees, not given to hosannas to brotherly love and peace, who still refuse to believe that they have been outwitted, or that they have not got a good bargain, in spite of Mr. Hoover's alarms. How many, 1936 will disclose. Time for study may settle the fears of all—all that is, save those whose personal fears have turned to personal losses. The New York *Times* for instance, go Republican by the way, hints this and gently chides Mr. Hoover for his hasty judgment. A better answer, it suggests, would have been Mr. Asquith's, "Wait and see."

On one item at least, outside Baptist circles, there is perfect unanimity, even jubilation. This is Liquor. Repeal has neither improved nor cheapened the national beverage. But with $2.50 duty on every gallon of imported, Americans may now and then get it both better and cheaper. This we know, that if every drinker in the land expresses his present gratitude at the polls, Mr. Roosevelt will be re-elected and the trend is saved.

BRITISH MEMBER-ELECT FROM CANADA, and maybe some future Members. The four sons of W. Perkins Bull, K.C., of Toronto and Peel County, photographed with their father in London, England, where the sons reside. Left to right, W. P. Bull, Jr., Michael Bull, Bartle Bull, M.P. for Enfield Division of Middlesex, and Thomas Henry Bull.



HAIL AND FAREWELL. Hon. Vincent Massey, the new High Commissioner for Canada in London, being welcomed on his arrival at Waterloo Station by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the retiring Commissioner. From left to right: Mr. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Massey, Mrs. Massey, Raymond Massey, actor-brother of the new Commissioner.

CANADA MUST IMPROVE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

BY J. B. BREBNER

FEW Canadians are naive enough to believe that when Mr. King formed his cabinet he chose his men because of their assured command of all the technical intricacies of their departments. The Cardin shuffle, in which ministers are reported to have been moved about like chessmen in order to appease Montreal, would be sufficient refutation in itself. At bottom, of course, Mr. King and all his predecessors have been able to work out their delicately balanced structures in political instead of in technical terms because they could rely on the organized knowledge and competence of the permanent civil service.

The politicians have always known this, as has the general public whenever it stopped to think, and yet civil servants have been generally held in low esteem in Canada. So much so that the agitation for improvement of the service has always had an uphill fight against a sort of fatalistic resignation to things as they are. During his active career, Sir Robert Borden patiently achieved an immense amount to replace nepotism by competitive selection, and branches to retirement in order that more be done. In his presidential address to the Canadian Historical Association in 1931, after criticizing an irreverent book about the civil service written by Professor R. MacGregor Dawson, he issue the story of his own struggle for reform, to indicate the directions in which further betterment could be made. In recent years the late Headmaster of Upper Canada College, Dr. W. L. Grant, also frequently spoke and wrote about the subject, using the British service as a model.

YET these appeals failed to arouse popular support, largely, it would seem, because of the average Canadian's idea of the bees in the Ottawa hive. Since it is so much easier to hire than to fire a civil servant, he has a picture of an ever-growing group of salary-collectors, which no statistical refutation seems able to destroy. He has heard that bluntness of a word, bureaucracy, which to him never means trained experts, but always the plump denizens of padded chairs who get out a letter an hour or who otherwise zealously restrict their productivity. If he knows about the very effective self-protection of the Civil Service Association, he damns it as a "fat cinch" trade union. If he goes to Ottawa at a time like this and sees the dabbyists of the Rideau Club and Chateau Laurier, or the lambder party revelers who sit about in the parks or stand in office corridors, he is apt to conclude that none is sent home unsatisfied.

THE same Canadian, here the less, will often reason that Parliament is pompbrack and that there are no real differences involved in the party combats there except that one group is always being ejectered in the opposition so as to take over when the office gets rather with the spoils and power of office. He does not go on to reflect that if the country has been governed during these allegedly meaningless maneuvers, the civil service must have done most of it. Now that Mr. Bennett is out of office, perhaps he would be willing to disclose how much of his executive and legislative program was prepared for him under the direction of three civil servants, Messrs. Coats, Herridge and Skelton. Perhaps, too, Canadian agriculture, banking, business, industry and mining could be induced to admit how heavily they have depended on Ottawa to do basic technical work for them. There is at this moment, a substantial number of young experts in the service at Ottawa, who were almost dead on their feet when Mr. Bennett got through with using them and who are only too well known to Mr. King to expect that he will demand less.

THE truth seems to be that nowadays the trend is somewhat away from technical experts *in politics*, but markedly towards them *in the service of politics*, whether it be in the civil service, on boards or on royal commissions. Great Britain found that out a century ago and abides by it. Germany and France followed suit, and in recent years Australia has surrendered to her experts in a successful effort to break an intolerable depression. The United States warped the picture a bit in 1933 by drawing experts into her irresponsible "little cabinet" as well as into her civil service, but the former have had to become politicians while the latter are about as anonymously efficient as their peers in London.

Canada has followed the fashion, but in a curiously partial and secretive way. The country at large may have wondered why the young men of the Department of External Affairs were running the Price Spreads Commission and carrying around brief-cases and brain-cases as Mr. Bennett's trusted traveling secretaries, or why the Bureau of Statistics had become a department of legislative drafting; but Ottawa knew that Dr. Skelton and Dr. Coats had manned their departments by peculiarly effective competitive examinations instead of by rewarding "the boys" after an easier test. When the harassed politician, in order to cope with ever-mounting demands for governmental action, had to have cold, exact information and the brains to use it, he soon learned that it could be found in departments whose permanent heads maintained higher than average standards for their administrative personnel. He even found that brainy civil servants could be used for tasks quite foreign from their ordinary routine. Intellectual quality was in demand and when found it was used irrespective of rank and ordinary occupation.

IF RECENT experience at home and abroad is a criterion, it would be a splendid thing for Canada if steps could be taken immediately to apply generally the highly competitive selection of administrative civil servants, which has worked so well in some departments, to get good men and keep out all others. The politicians are going to need more and more exact information and more and more brains to interpret it. Mr. Bennett's National Economic Council is to be run largely by civil servants in their problematical spare time. Mr. Howe's new Harbor Board, which replaces seven Harbor Commissions, is also composed of three permanent officials. But there is a limited number of first-class men and women in the service and they are in danger of being worked to the point of uselessness. More of them must be found, and it would be national folly to allow civil servants of lower capacity to occupy places on the inelastic salary lists of the departments when quality is so much in demand.

Not only is uniform improvement timely, but the auspices are more propitious than they might at first seem. What better way could be invented of thinning out the present patronage army than by setting up some higher hurdles of achievement along the road to the promised land of monthly checks, pensions, and annual vacations? What better method of self-preservation is there open to Mr. King and the Cabinet as they contemplate four or five uncharted years of navigation in a thoroughly disrupted world? What greater promise of co-operation from the Opposition is there than the friendliness to the idea born of the experiences of the last three Conservative Prime Ministers? Even the most trade-unionist of civil servants are disposed to be friendly as they think of twenty-one Conservative Cabinet Ministers' secretaries for whom law and custom demand safe rewards in the higher grades of the service without competitive examination.

THE obvious comment on this idea is that Canada has a Civil Service Commission and an examination system which applies to almost the whole scale of recruitment. Every year all over the country men and women try to recall enough of their past education and experience to qualify them for publicly advertised vacancies in the service. Yet in spite of the examination system, every department at Ottawa has dead timber in the very upper grades from which so much is expected and demanded. Almost any one of them can be made to reveal some well-paid officials whose deficiencies make it necessary to invent jobs in which they can do no harm. It would be unprecedented and probably inhumane to discharge them, but it is both expensive and perilous to have them blocking the entry of new blood from outside or the promotion of able aspirants from below.

One comes back to the fact that under the same statutes and machinery some departmental heads have succeeded much better than others in getting in good men and women and keeping out bad. It is notable that these seem to have used extensively and often informally the oral examination and investigation of personality and character which Sir Robert Borden recommended in 1931. This is a tricky instrument to handle and might easily be an opening for abuses, but it is also a useful defence against accepting the merely respectable candidate who has reinforced his mediocrity with political credentials. Too often the Civil Service Commissioners have been forced to act in terms of having nothing against a candidate instead of in terms of his distinguished positive qualities.

THOSE who have urged that Canada adopt wholesale the British practice of recruiting the so-called Administrative Class from honour university graduates irrespective of their particular technical training, overlook some Canadian realities. The Civil Service Act of 1918 was drafted with that general end in view, empowers it, and has to a considerable degree effected it, but the British system of examining for brains and personality on the basis of what a cultivated person is supposed to be is not entirely congenial either to the scheme of Canadian education or to general Canadian ideas. Probably Canada would do better with the more particularized departmental selection which has grown up.

Briefly, Canada has the machinery for securing and maintaining the best civil service that the brains of the country can provide, but full and uniform advantage has not yet been taken of its potentialities, and politicians have quite naturally and legally found ways of circumventing it. Differences in French and English education and political outlook have been a serious complication. Serious unevennesses exist not only between departments but within departments as well. And the time has come when the people and their representatives are going to expect unprecedented services.

Three procedures would seem to be in order. First, that the Civil Service Commissioners should concert with the permanent departmental heads and the examining boards in order to raise standards to something like a uniform height in the upper divisions and then enforce them rigorously by some system of review. Second, that the Act of 1918 and its amendments should be examined by the Government and the loopholes for mediocrity be effectively blocked. Finally, that enough readjustment be made in the lower salary levels of those chosen for responsible careers to allow beginners a dignified standard of living and to reduce the continuous loss of picked civil servants to better-paid positions outside. It may never be possible entirely to prevent this wastage of trained personnel, but at present it is no secret to businessmen and university presidents in Ottawa and the northern United States that at Ottawa good trained men and women can be hired cheaply.

NEGRO CHURCH BAZAAR IN TORONTO

BY KATHERINE HALE

A WAVERING paper jungle
Hung from the chandelier
In violent greens and reds,
Outrageous colors that a hot sun sheds
Through jungle roofs in Africa.

And Africa was here.
Sitting behind bright-colored booths
Beneath the chandelier,
Crowned with a paper cap,
Selling piano-lamps and bric-a-brac.

Porters and porters' wives,
And elevator boys,
And young quadroons
With swaying hips and undulating grace,
Civilized children of a lawless race—
A race that only lately beat their drums
Against the jungle walls,
Done up in coats and shawls.

But this one, older than the rest,
Wore her gay cap with such a solemn zest
I felt the feathers quiver,
As the scratch orchestra played on
I watched the paper jungle
Move in the heated air
And undulate and part.
I heard the Congo voice of an old river
Calling up native drums that beat together,
And husky voices, throaty with emotion,
In ecstasy of song.

I watched her grave, black face,
An ebbing passion, but a panther grace.
I saw her young again, and whole and free,
Meeting her lover by some lonely tree—
Drums dying down, and fires burning low,
And dances that initiates only know
And endless forest sleep!

Still the scratch orchestra played on,
From Swance River to the latest tune—
Then from her booth we bought a bag of sweets
And straight emerged into the wintry streets.

IN THE COTSWOLD COUNTRY. The rays of the setting sun having given the unusual effect of an oil painting to this charming picture of the English countryside.

FAMILY BRIDGE

BY SELWYN BANWELL

THE usual bridge columns, written by other and lesser experts, and appearing in other and inferior publications, are far from helpful to many men and many more women. I judge, for instance, that they are quite over the heads of my present readers.

Furthermore, such standardized material is actually retarding the development of a distinctively Canadian contract-consciousness. Where is our patriotism? Why do we not work the game out along national lines, with all-Canadian bids, leads, signals and revokes, and one hundred per cent. Canadian conventions, as coldly clear as our incomparable climate?

The commonest form in which bridge is practised in our far-flung Dominion is Domestic or Living-Room Contract—the kind of bridge where you and your wife drop in on your neighbors for a rubber and then go home wishing you could move into a better neighborhood.

It is from this rude and primitive form of the game that Canadian Contract will eventually arise, so it will be well to begin by studying it and learning what we can of the foundations upon which we shall have to build.

Readers will do well to provide themselves with one or more copies of my recent work, "Contract for Canucks" (all booksellers) which will frequently be referred to in this series of articles. (How do you mean, series? Ed.)

THE FOURTEEN CARD HAND

THIS situation is constantly arising in Canadian domestic bridge. To deal with it requires great presence of mind.

With a weak hand, throw the cards on the table instantly, face up, and demand a new deal.

With a strong hand, count the cards in the other hands as the players sort them. If (a) an opponent has only twelve, ask him to draw one of your cards, and force a deuce. Note that I say "him." With a lady the procedure is unnecessary, as ladies do not count their cards. Simply carry on as in (b). If (b) your partner has twelve, bid and play as usual. At the eighth trick dash your cards on the table, claiming (a) the rest, (b) a revoke. Your partner will follow your example, and in the ensuing altercation you can easily mix the cards and otherwise confuse the issue.

This is known as the Rideau coup, invented and named by a noble Russian *émigré*, now seeking his fortune in Ottawa, our capital city.

I THINK that that is enough theory for one lesson. For the first laboratory demonstration I have chosen a very interesting hand played recently at the house of my friend and neighbor, M. Kibitz Goulash, a former Swedish champion, who partnered me when I won the Diamond King at the Winnipeg Bonspiel last year.

M. Goulash came originally to Canada for the skiing, an art in which he is highly proficient. It was in that pursuit that he perfected the jump shift, afterwards introducing it into bridge.

THE HAND

Score: In dispute.
Dealer: South—or so he claimed.
North and South irritable.

North: ♠ K 6 5 ♡ K 6 5 4 ◇ K 5 4 ♣ K 5 4

West: ♠ A 4 3 2 ♡ A 3 2 ◇ A 3 2 ♣ A 3 2

East: ♠ Q 8 7 ♡ Q 8 7 ◇ Q 8 7 6 ♣ Q 7 6

South: ♠ J 10 9 ♡ J 10 9 ◇ J 10 9 ♣ J 10 9 8

It will be observed that we adhered to the wise Canadian law which forbids a man partnering his wife in any game of bridge, either auction or contract—a law to whose wisdom our divorce statistics bear testimony. I was in the East position, M. Goulash in the South. My partner in the West was Madame (or perhaps Frau) Goulash, while in the North was my dear wife, Josephine, now gone from me. A perfect setting for Domestic bridge, experts though we all happened to be.

THE BIDDING

South. One No Trump

Though semi-, or perhaps even three-quarters, psychic, this was a very sound declaration. The distribution is as perfect as the rules of arithmetic will allow and there are touching honors in all four suits.

West. Pass.

Justifiable in the circumstances. My partner, West, wished to be dummy; she was knitting a silk-and-wool jumper for her youngest granddaughter, Clotilde, (a charming child), and she wished to have it finished for the little girl's birthday.

She was of course watching the bidding alertly, on the qui vive for any signals from myself. I knew that if I bid she would support me, so that she could get on with the jumper. I pointed out to her that she could knit during post-portems, but she said that in post-mortems she liked to be in at the death.

North. Two clubs.

Indicating three side kings. Perhaps a fumble for a slam declaration.

East. Two diamonds.

Interpreting my partner's call correctly. I knew that, because of her knitting, I should never get from her a shift-boost, a jump-over, a sign-off take-out, or a game-demand switch-swan-song. Accordingly I bid my full strength at once.

South. Two spades.
corrected to: Pass.

Good strategy, but requiring very exact timing when playing with personal friends. South called two spades briskly enough, but on receiving a shin-signal from his partner (the old Hoofer system, used even in the days of Auction), he repeated the words of his bid with a rising inflection: "Two spades?"

PERCEIVING that this did not register, he repeated the words a third time, with additions, thus: "Two spades, eh? Hum, hum. Hem, hem."

He then explained that he was merely repeating to himself, in a ruminative manner, what he thought North had bid.

My partner said it sounded a bit thin. I said it seemed a bit thick.

M. Goulash complained bitterly of his wife's impertinence and his guest's insults. He explained that he had a cold in the head, which affected his hearing.

"Deaf," said his wife (my partner) wearily, "and dumb, too."

Pursuing her dummy-at-all-costs policy, she then bid

Five Diamonds

which ended the bidding. South, under a cloud, and with his nerves completely shattered, had also tried for the position of dummy, in order to obtain a restorative, but his wife had out-generalled him.

Five diamonds stood. My partner spread her hand with a graceful sweep, and clicked her needles happily. Four aces, as I expected. This hand, by the way, is known as a Yarborough (pronounced Chumley).

THE PLAY

South led the Knave of Spades; dummy played low; North ducked pusillanimously, and I captured the trick—with the queen, if my memory serves me.

I then paused to size up the situation and the other players. Always do this. The novice should practise it regularly before a mirror. I noticed at once that M. Goulash, South, with a bleeding shin-bone, a head-cold, and a grievance, was brooding darkly.

Good.

In a flash I had conceived a brilliant plan.

LAYING down the seven of Spades, I exited. (This is Latin, and belongs to the bridge nomenclature of experts. It is not to be confused with the English word excited). North took the trick, and as he gathered it in I looked him sternly in the eye, and said:

"Revoke, Kib."

"What? Who?" cried M. Kibitz Goulash, all his aristocratic prejudices aroused, "that's a nice thing to say to a man in his own house."

"Nevertheless, revoke."

The tricks were turned over, we argued it out, and in the end I made a handsome apology to my dear old friend. But he could stand the strain no longer. Turning to his wife, my partner, in the West seat, he said:

"Magda, play this hand for me."

"I'll go and get something to drink," he added.

I signalled to my partner to consent, dropping my highest club to the floor. My ruse had been successful! Once South had exited to the kitchen, and the sound of clinking glass reached my ears, I began to cross-ruff as quickly and unobtrusively as possible.

It is true I was technically incorrect in thus neglecting to follow suit, but I reasoned it out. If I were detected, was not my own partner playing South's hand? Would she give me away? Hardly. As for North, was she not (at that time) the wife of my bosom, loving and beloved? Furthermore, tact and common courtesy would forbid a second row over revoking, in the same hand. Still furthermore, women never see revokes.

"Five in diamonds," said I to South, who was scoring, as he came back with the tray, "game and rub."

"And a hundred honors," added my resourceful partner.

There you have, in brief outline, a perfect example of Family Contract, the Canadian national game of the future.

NEXT WEEK'S HAND

(I think not. Ed.)

"Sam! Sam! Pick up thy musket!" the League exclaimed with some heat. Sam said, "When t'others pick theirs oop, reet! then I picks it oop or it stays where it is at my feet!"
With acknowledgments to Stanley Holloway's "Sam".

THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

regretted. But this is an event which seldom occurs, even under the ordinary electoral system, except in an electorate which is so uniform in character, and has been so uniformly influenced by the events and issues of the campaign, that the effect upon the voting is practically the same in every separate constituency. This is the explanation of the recent provincial landslide in both Prince Edward Island and Alberta. There was a substantial opposition vote in both those provinces, but not being localized in particular constituencies by special circumstances it threw itself away in support of minority candidates in all the constituencies. The single constituency system is obviously not ideal for the purposes of such an electorate; but it works very well in an ordinary electorate where different economic and social elements predominate in different constituencies. The idea of an electoral system in which every local and peculiar quirk of mind which happens to captivate the vote of a few thousand electors, whether scattered or concentrated in a single area, will be represented in exact proportion in the House of Commons does not appeal to us as likely to produce a wise or efficient governing body.

THE MAGAZINE SITUATION

AS A result of the tariff agreement with the United States, magazines become once more what they were until a few years ago, the only finished product which can be imported into this country free of duty while most of the materials employed in the production of it are subjected to duty. The Canadian producer of a magazine has to pay a duty, or a domestic price enhanced by the equivalent of a duty, on almost everything that enters into the production of his periodical. The foreign producer sends his finished product into Canada duty free. As if this were not enough of a handicap for the Canadian magazine publisher, almost all of the competition to which he is subjected comes under the category of mass production—that is to say, the magazines which sell in this country in rivalry with Canadian magazines are primarily produced for a market twelve times the size of Canada, indeed nearly twenty times the size of the Canadian English-speaking market, and thus enjoy a home circulation many times greater than can possibly be expected by any Canadian periodical of corresponding character. It is thus out of the question for Canadian periodicals to spend upon their editorial contents more than the merest fraction of the sum regularly expended by their United States rivals.

To offset this disability the Canadian periodical has only one advantage—the fact that it is produced by Canadians for Canadians and not by foreigners for the people of another country. This advantage, it must be admitted, is becoming increasingly important with the growing national self-consciousness of Canadians and their increasing desire for the literary expression of Canadian ideas and Canadian ideals. Nevertheless it is an inadequate offset for the difficulties under which the Canadian periodical press labors owing to the smallness of its market and the increased price of practically all the raw materials which it has to consume. We are confident that it is the desire of the Canadian people to maintain, expand and strengthen their periodical press, as much in the magazine field as in that of the newspaper. In those circumstances it seems only logical that the Canadian magazine publisher should be relieved of all burdens to which his American rival is not subject, or should receive some compensating advantage for any burden of which he cannot be relieved.

A SERIOUS HANDICAP

ONE of the more serious of these handicaps, and one which though it exists in the Province of Ontario alone and is not of federal origin nevertheless strikes at almost all of the Canadian periodicals of national circulation, is the idiotic prohibition of all advertisements relating to alcoholic beverages. (Advertising printed in Ontario-produced publications is now, we may add, about the only form of persuasive salesmanship which is barred to the producers of these beverages; enormous electric signs, gift souvenirs, and vast quantities of advertising space in periodicals printed outside of Ontario are now being employed with perfect freedom.) That Ontario-produced periodicals should now be expected to compete, in size and quality, with American periodicals of similar class but able to draw upon a field of advertisers ten to thirty per cent larger than that permitted in Ontario is entirely unreasonable. What a periodical can spend upon its editorial contents is determined by what it can obtain from its advertisers and subscribers, and of these two the advertisers are much the more important source.

LECTURERS AND PRESS

IT IS not, we imagine, much fun being a lecturer and getting one's lecture reported by the press of a Canadian city, unless one is the hard-boiled professional kind of lecturer and is interested only in the box-office receipts. If one is really interested in one's subject and wants to do some good about it, certain grave difficulties present themselves. One of these is the fact that the newspapers do not want information about one's subject; they want something which will make a headline, and out of a learned disquisition on the Einstein Universe or the Memel Muddle they are apt to record nothing but a casual reference, probably made in the course of a humorous introduction designed to ingratiate the speaker with his audience, to the taste of the local coffee or the monitory methods of the local traffic police.

Lady Dunn, who recently lectured in Toronto on the Salzburg Musical Festival (an ancient and famous institution which, having the advantage of being in Austria and not in Germany, is attracting much of the interest which used to go to various German festivals in pre-Nazi days), found herself in unfortunate competition as regards date with the opening of the Winter Fair, and made some entirely good-humored reference to the widespread passion for horseflesh which she herself shares and which accounted on that occasion for the smallness of her audience. This reference was about all that was reported of her address by some of the papers, and it was entirely changed in tone so as to make it a rebuke to Toronto for alleged over-enthusiasm about horses and lack of interest in the things of the spirit. Lady Dunn is doing such good work in such an excellent cause that it is a thousand pities that her efforts should be handicapped in this manner. But we do not know what can be done about it. The press must have its headlines.

FAIRS AND GAMBLING

IT IS interesting to find a dawning appreciation among the Canadian public of the fact that an act which is immoral when performed elsewhere is not rendered any less immoral by being performed at an agricultural fair. The agricultural fairs, partly because of their non-profit-making character and the undoubted public value of the services which they render, and partly on account of the powerful interests which are associated with them, have long been in the habit of securing exemptions from many restrictions which are imposed, supposedly in the public interest, on other types of enterprise. They have enjoyed for some years the privilege of giving piratical performances of copyrighted works of music, and their monopoly of the use of certain forms of gambling machinery has been notorious. These privileges are now being questioned, and we have no objection to the questioning whatever. We have, however, considerable doubt whether their behavior can be curbed without some alteration in the statute law.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DR. J. B. Brebner, whose father was known and beloved by several generations of Toronto University students, is himself a 'Varsity man who has for some years been working in the Department of History of Columbia University, New York. He is by way of becoming a leading authority on Canadian-American Relations of every conceivable kind in every conceivable sphere, from religion to revolution and from the migrations of the seven-year locust to those of the university graduate.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

EVEN LIBS. HAVE WORRIES

BY ROBERT CAYGEON

MR. HEPBURN'S continued silence regarding his future plans is rapidly alienating from him the sympathies which his former zeal on behalf of his party and what he considered the interests of the Province had won for him. Petulance is not a quality which adds anything to a man's stature nor endears him to his fellows. Mr. Hepburn is given to displays of petulance when crossed. He has evidently quarrelled with several of his sponsors, even those in the most august positions, and is quite prepared to leave his party in the lurch until such time as he has composed himself and decided what he will do in the future. When one accepts the leadership of a party, one undertakes very serious responsibilities, not only to one's colleagues whose lives and fortunes are greatly affected by the actions and utterances of their leader, but to every constituent within one's own political arena. He who would be leader must be the servant of all; all his waking hours must be dedicated to his party and its constituents.

This is the price the leader has to pay for the honor and prestige, for the emotional satisfaction and the latitude for creative talents, which his position secures for him. One cannot, as Mr. Hepburn is doing, hang on to the position and shelve some of the responsibilities, keep the wheel when difficult passages are to be negotiated and then leave some unnamed successor to take the responsibilities for the results of one's piloting. It was generally felt, during the last days of the Henry administration, that Mr. Hepburn was not taking his responsibilities seriously enough when he continued to sit in the federal House, after he had accepted the leadership of the provincial party. His present behavior is all of a piece with that episode.

MR. HEPBURN'S actions can largely be explained by noting the fact that he makes a virtue of irreverence. It is one thing to be irreverent, but indiscriminate acts of vandalism perpetrated to satisfy one's personal antipathies are not a sign of a critical intelligence, nor of an undisciplined temperament. The treatment of the Lieutenant-Governor, the arbitrary and vindictive manner of dealing with the Power contracts, the vicious personal attacks against Mr. Bennett in the federal field and the resignation following upon strained relations with Mr. King are all signs of that irreverence which is Mr. Hepburn's [illegible] characteristic. No one doubts that Mr. Hepburn is sincerely [illegible] [illegible] which is [illegible] by the Premier himself.

[illegible]

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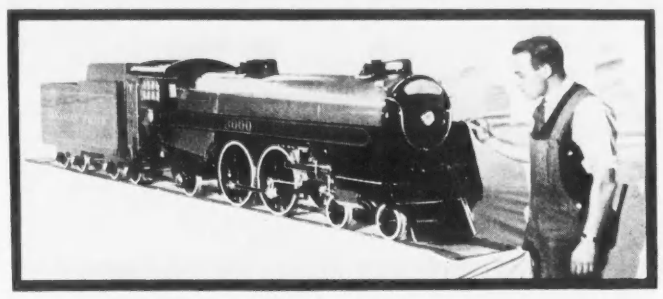


STREAMLINE RAILROADING IN CANADA. Model (one-sixth size) of the five light-weight locomotives now being built for the Canadian Pacific Railway to designs originated by staff engineers under supervision of H. B. Bowen, Chief of Motive Power and Rolling Stock. They will operate trains of new light-weight coaches at 110 miles per hour.

an isolated problem, but must be considered as part of the transportation facilities of the country directly affected by the competition of motor transport, lake shipping and aviation. No policy with regard to the railways can be undertaken without due consideration having been given to the trend of development in other branches of transportation. But, as highways and motor vehicles come within the jurisdiction of provincial governments, no effective co-ordination and control of traffic is possible without the co-operation of the Provinces.

It must be presumed that the forthcoming Conference will primarily be occupied with canvassing the field in which the Provinces can co-operate with each other and the federal Government. It should establish permanent machinery for continued liaison, and having defined mutual responsibilities, it should adjourn. Each Province may then consider its own requirements in the light of its newly defined obligations, so that the Conference can be reconvened in the spring to draw up a program for implementation by the respective Legislatures at their spring sittings.

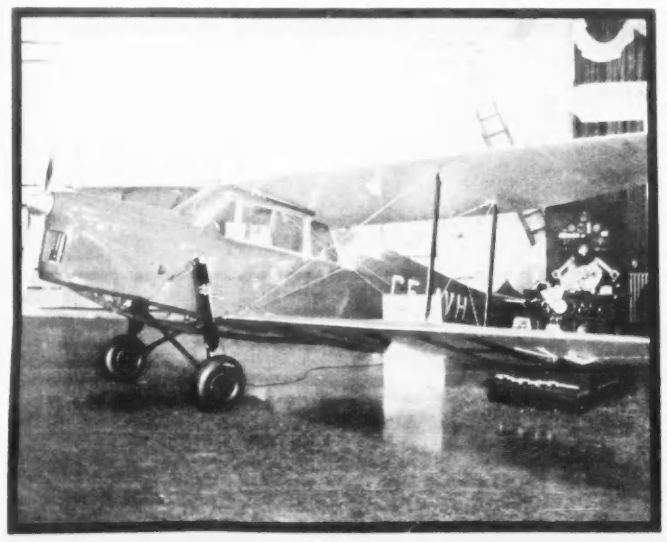
IT IS most devoutly to be hoped that the various provincial delegations will bear in mind that it is a Conference and not a market place for the bartering of special concessions. If the provincial delegations arrive with their brief cases stuffed with demands, the whole thing is bound to be a failure. The signs are not wanting that the Provinces are already preparing to discuss tariffs, the distribution of public works money and other matters which are entirely foreign to the spirit and purpose of the Conference. If British Columbia starts talking about freight rates and the Prairie Provinces become involved in an altercation with the federal Government on the policy of the Wheat Board, if Ontario has a few words to say about tariffs and Quebec about power, if the Maritimes quarrel with the Government's harbor policy and start an agitation for special drawbacks and subsidies for Maritime coal and minerals, the Conference will end in a cat fight.

The technique of co-operation is something which has yet to be learned. The need for it has been recognized but, lately, as the evils of unrestrained competition have become more apparent. The Disarmament Conference, the League of Nations, the World Economic Conference, the Imperial Economic Conferences, all these and many lesser ones have been held since the War. It is a wonder that people still have any faith in conferences after the failure to get any tangible results to attend these efforts at co-operation. The fact that more and more conferences are planned is a most encouraging sign of the steadfastness of human faith in the ultimate value of co-operation. In every case, failure may be attributed to the fear which most responsible governments have of yielding any rights and privileges or making any concessions, lest they be taken to task by the electorate and punished at subsequent elections.

[illegible] Mr. Bennett gave too little at the Imperial Conferences, offered too little to the United States and defied too much to Japan. The electorate, however, did not reward him for his attitude at home or abroad on behalf of the Canadian people. The British Government gave a great deal at the Disarmament Conference, and the Washington Naval Conference and the Geneva Silver Conference. It made concessions at the World Economic Conference, which the United States refused to match. The general election in Britain does not indicate that the Government had lost the confidence of the British people, and a great deal of the willingness to sacrifice special interest for the general good. It may be taken for granted then that the provincial governments need have no hesitation in approaching the forthcoming Conference of Premiers in a spirit of willingness to make any reasonable concession for the purpose of securing a uniform national policy.

THE substantial encroachments that have been made in the Taschereau majority do not indicate, as several Conservative sources have announced, the beginning of a return swing toward Conservatism or the repudiation by Quebec of the reciprocity pact. The gains made from the Taschereau party were not won by M. Duplessis, but by young M. Gouin's Action Liberale group. The election results signify that there is a revulsion of feeling in Quebec against entrenched power, reactionary policies and the Family Compact.

The leader of the new Action Liberale party has charged malfeasance in the conduct of the election in some constituencies and announced his intention of contesting the decision in several ridings. Any changes that result will still further deplete M. Taschereau's already inadequate majority. It is, moreover, within the bounds of possibility that some of the Taschereau following, seeing which way the trend is and that the impregnable old Premier is becoming vulnerable, may decide to court the rising young man who has challenged his power. In that event, the Taschereau régime may be doomed to an early demise.



THE MOTOR SHOW of ten years hence? One of the exhibits at this year's Motor Show which attracted most attention was that of the Toronto Flying Club. A section of it is shown here, the new de Havilland Hornet machine getting its share of attention from air enthusiasts and laymen alike. This plane shown is designed to appeal to private owners. It carries the pilot and one passenger, side by side, and has ample space for luggage. The interior is comparable in finish with the fine motor car.

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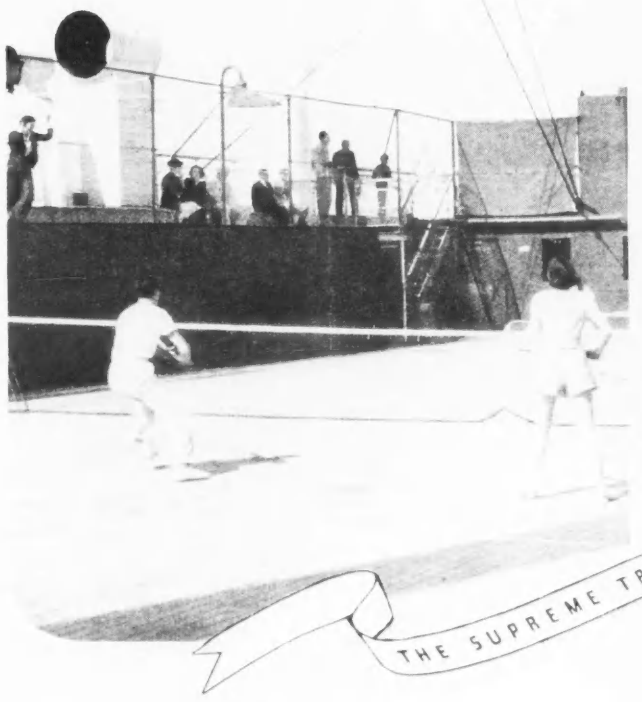

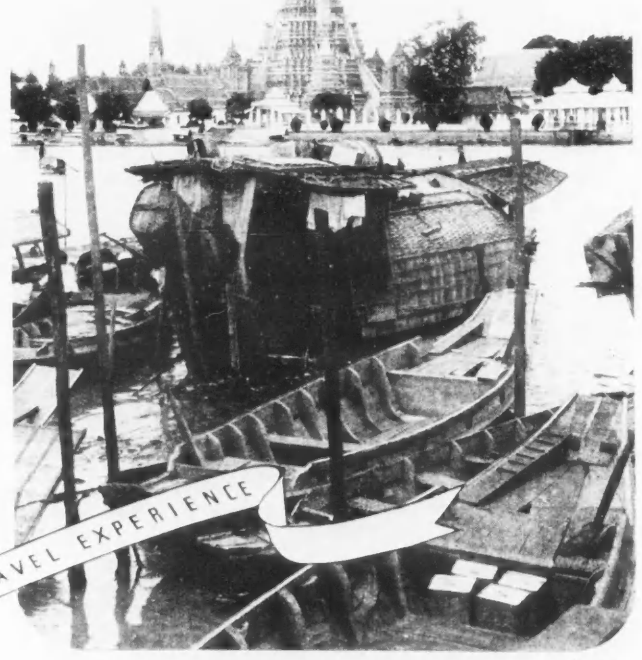

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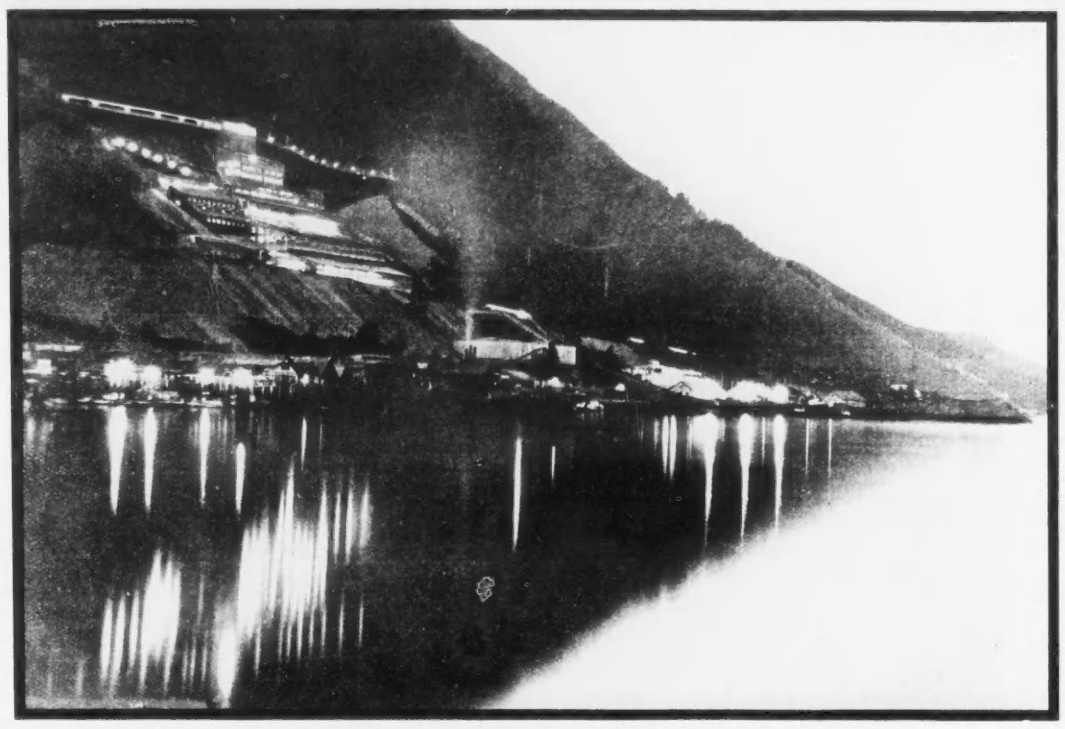


JUNEAU, ALASKA. Here is a view of the capital city of Alaska at twilight, with the mills of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company on the side of the mountain. Juneau has a remarkably temperate climate, with the July temperature averaging 57.6 degrees above zero, and the January temperature 27.3 degrees above. The city has had only 53 days of zero weather or colder in 33 years.

ONTARIO CONSERVATISM

BY R. C. WOOD

THERE are rumblings and signs of discontent in the various organizations of Ontario Conservatives. Possibly, Toronto being the largest centre, is the most disturbed. There is an insistent call for a new leader and a modernized program or platform. The great provincial defeat of June 1934 had no sooner been taken to heart when the federal debacle of last month added insult to injury. Ontario, hitherto a bulwark of Conservatism, followed the national trend and confirmed its provincial verdict of the previous year. That is why there is discontent in the Ontario Conservative camp. That is why there is an insistent demand for a new leader and platform. Apparently some of the old guard or diehards are endeavoring to hold back the rising tide, but youth will be served and the sooner the party is reorganized the better for the said party.

Ontario Conservatism must learn from its mistakes and not dwell unduly on its successful and highly creditable record. Twenty-nine years of power, less the four-year Drury interlude, gave many, who held high office in the party, the feeling that it was invulnerable. They would not give heed to the signs of defection that were present and abuses that had accumulated. Now, they know they were defeated last year from within, rather than from without.

THE method of selecting Conservative leaders without a convention in Ontario has been disastrous to the party. That system must end or the party will. When Sir James Whitney passed on, no convention was held, but the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, then the party's dictator, caused Sir William Hearst (then Mr.) to be made Premier. The disaster of October 1919 followed. Again defection was in the party and disloyalty also, and a great political assassination was perpetrated at Sault Ste. Marie. There Sir William was soundly beaten by "interests" who stopped at nothing to destroy him. In 1930, Howard Ferguson, who had been made leader of the party at the Massey Hall Convention, following Sir William's defeat, committed the same error. Upon his appointment to London, England, he refused a convention, and, exercising his dictatorship, passed over Charles McCrea and appointed George S. Henry to take his mantle. Farmer George, who told the world that his party's policy was its leader at the 1934 election, came through the battle with a corporal's guard. History had repeated itself. Incidentally, the same thing happened at Ottawa when Sir Robert Borden placed his cloak upon the shoulders of brilliant Arthur Meighen. When the modern Elisha went to battle, he suffered defeat also. These are lessons that any who run may read. Whether they have been well learned remains to be seen.

Conservatism in Ontario and the Dominion is now at a low ebb. In some provinces it does not exist representatively, but the total Dominion vote shows that it is still a great potential force and Canada has need of it.

When the Ontario Convention is called, as called it must be, who will receive the choice? Public expression has been given to two statements. First, "that none of the old guard will be acceptable" and, second, "that the new leader must come from outside of Toronto." Both doctrines are objectionable. The party must select the ablest man within its ranks, no matter from whence he comes; there must be no concession line barriers.

As to the old guard, there is one man who stood head and shoulders above his fellows in the late Henry administration, a man who on many occasions did much to help fellow cabinet ministers out of troubles of their own making. A man whose ability and integrity is unchallenged. This man could lead the Conservatives to victory at the next election. But he will not be given the opportunity, because he is a Roman Catholic in religion. Decent citizens should hang their heads in shame at this artificial insuperable barrier to the highest gift in the hands of the people. Three or four of our Provinces have Roman Catholic premiers, but the honor is denied by Ontario to Charles McCrea because of his religion. Great is our shame, great is our liberty, great are our loyal British traditions, it is to laugh or weep, which? If Charles McCrea cannot be considered because of small-town prejudice, that eliminates the old cabinet in its entirety.

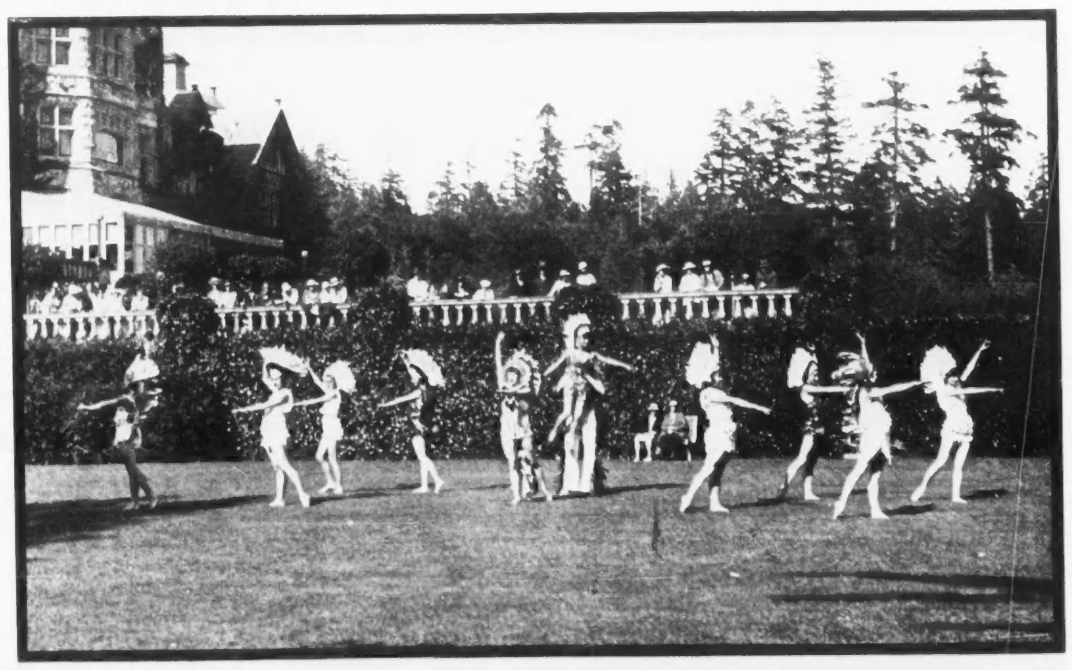
POSSIBLY there are half a dozen men who are competent to be the new leader, but will the best man be given the opportunity? Will prejudice or self-interest keep out the new Moses who awaits the call?

The new leader must first have a clean escutcheon; no past record, even of suspicion, must be his. He must have youth, education, gift of expression and some original thought. Culture also will be an acquisition. He must have magnetism, the power to draw to him and the ability to lead. Parliamentary experience is also essential.

Conservatives have a proud history and a great heritage in Ontario. Whilst the party has not been innocent of errors of judgment and can not pose as a paragon of all the virtues, yet its record, particularly of social legislation, is a noble one and the party deserves well of the people.

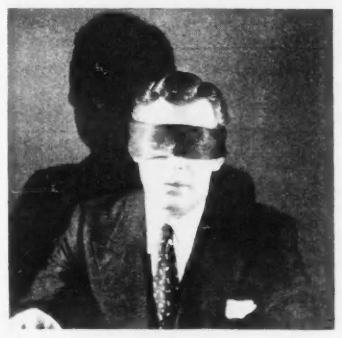
In my judgment the new leader to be already sits at Queen's Park, and when the Goliath of the Philistine Liberals again hesies his challenge to combat, I hope to see the St. David's member on hand to lead the party to victory. He has the leather pouch, the sling and the five smooth pebbles and all that they stand for.

A. Y. JACKSON, who painted this "Stream in Winter", is having a show in Montreal for the first time in several years. It is at Scott's Galleries.



"PLAYFEST" AT HATLEY PARK, VICTORIA, B.C.

—Photo by Lucy Bawden, Lethbridge, Alta.



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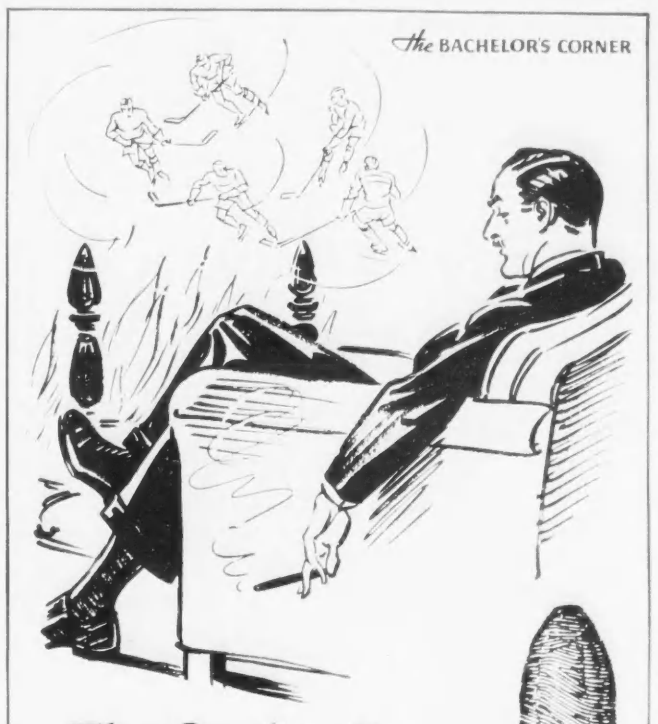

The Quality Fan...

I went home after the hockey game the other night excited and satisfied. Every time I closed my eyes I could see the shifting, sweeping formations of the players like swallows flying before rain. It takes *quality* to maintain that pace, stamina, speed, skill and a fighting heart. Those boys had it and, no matter which side you rooted for, that exhibition of *quality* left you with a "clean taste in your mouth."

It's like that with everything, cigars too. A good cigar should be firm, fresh, of well aged Havana filler, and mild and mellow to the last inch. That's why more and more *quality* fans are going back to a ten cent cigar—and to the best of them: Bachelors.

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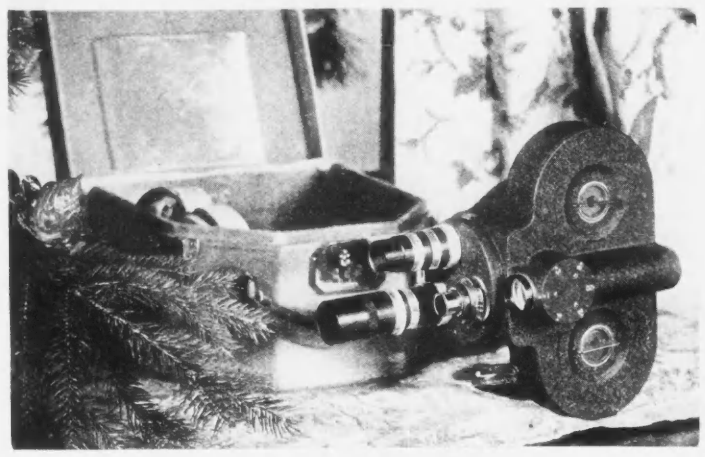

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

BECAUSE of the confusion that arises in the mind from seeing too many plays and reading about too many others, or because they sound a lot alike, or perhaps just because of sheer illiteracy, I have always confused "Peter Ibbetson" and "The Return of Peter Grimm." I was also beginning to mix up "I Found Stella Parish" with an old silent film about Stella Maris. Or maybe it was a novel by William J. Locke. Anyway it was very satisfying to get both points cleared up in a single week.

As it was, Ann Harding and Gary Cooper were well along in their psychic courtship before I finally realized that this was the Ibbetson play and there was no use looking any longer for Lionel Barrymore to come on as the ghost of a florist. There are ghosts in "Peter Ibbetson," too, as the more informed members of the audience probably know already, but they are the ghosts of the living, meeting in dreams. With Ann Harding's ethereal beauty and the quantities of cellophane always available to give a tenuous reality to dream-escapades on the screen, everything seemed set for a fine romantic evening in the movies. As it turned out a good deal of it was sufficiently imaginative—the scene, for instance, where Ann Harding and Gary Cooper roll downhill in a child's express cart, made by Mr. Cooper, had the homely fancifulness of a dream. The nightmare they shared was fairly exciting, too, though I couldn't believe in its happy ending. Nightmares, as everyone knows, end only when someone digs you frettully in the ribs or when you find yourself trying to jump out of the window. On the whole a lot more could have been made out of the dream-episodes; the Cooper-Harding dreams were a little too much on the idyllic Victorian side. Also I definitely could not believe that Ann Harding went to Heaven finally wearing sixteen-button length kid gloves. The fancifulness altogether was a shade too decorous and the whole thing was pervaded by the spirit of the pre-war sentimental ballad, "Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland, Where All Our Dreams Come True." Could that have been? I'm afraid it was.

The most startling innovation in "I Found Stella Parish" was that Kay Francis wore the same dress in two different scenes. There was the merest glimpse of it in the second scene but I recognized the buttons. It's about a famous actress who tries to cover up her past for the sake of her innocent child. Miss Francis, as Stella Parish, is very beautiful, very sad and sincere, and not I'm afraid very sensible.

The idyllic note was everywhere in the movies this week. It even crept into "Barbary Coast" and the "San Francisco of '49." It's about a beautiful girl (Miriam Hopkins), a Gold Digger of 1849, who came to the coast from New York, via the Horn, and was immediately set up as the consort of the King of San Francisco (Edward Robinson). She was getting along famously, keeping her scruples well in hand and making pots of money on a crooked roulette wheel, when a young poet, a Shelley-enthusiast (Joel McCrea) came into her life. He was presently installed as a sort of buss-boy in the saloon where she worked and after that the practical or book-keeping side of the heroine hadn't a chance. In no time she was thoroughly corrupted by idealism and no more use to the saloon or the King Louis, or to the Barbary Coast, than a student leader from Bryn Mawr. The story is by Hecht and MacArthur, who seem to be turning out about ninety per cent. of contemporary American drama and who must actually write in their sleep. It's all right for Ann Harding and Gary Cooper, but it's a little disconcerting to find Hecht and MacArthur "dreaming true." Miss Hopkins conducted herself with spirit throughout, however. Edward Robinson, too, was satisfactory as usual, and his renunciation at the end when he turned the heroine over to the poet had a touch of saving rudeness. "I'm not taking any favors from a spitoon-cleaner."

The French movies presented a double bill—"Docteur Knock" from the stage comedy by Jules Romains and a return engagement of "Maria Chapdelaine." The leading role in "Docteur Knock" was played with the greatest brilliance and energy by the stage-actor who had created the original part. The film, however, presents a stage rather than a cinema version of the comedy and as most of the wit is in the dialogue and the dialogue quite overwhelms the action, it is recommended only if your knowledge of spoken French is more than adequate. "Maria Chapdelaine" is well worth a second or even a third viewing. It is not only a beautiful and tender story but one of the infrequent films where sound, action, music and landscape are perfectly integrated, so that not only the narrative but the daily life and even the changing seasons have for the audience the moving significance of reality.

BALLET RUSSE

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

TO us who love ballet, the two nights of the Ballet Russe of Colonel W. de Basil at Massey Hall are the two nights of the year. There is only one puzzle about it all: the wonder how it comes that there are not enough of us to fill at least all of those seats in Massey Hall from which the stage can be properly viewed. Not that we are not a good, and an intensely appreciative, audience; but there could, and should, be more of us. There must be more people than we in Toronto to whom this exquisitely perfect combination of sound, color, light and movement (with its vivid symbolization of something much deeper than all four) is the highest attainment of sensuous art.

There are of course drawbacks. Massey Hall is not an ideal ballet theatre; it is not a theatre at all. Some of the good Colonel's scenery is pretty ragged. The orchestra is thin and lackadaisical as long as the curtain is down, though it comes to life amazingly when the curtain rises and the twinkling feet begin to pick up its rhythm. (We have no sympathy with the aspiration of some of our fellow-critics for a combination of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the de Basil dancers; a ballet orchestra and a symphony orchestra are different animals; the gazelle trips nimbly through the darkling woods where the massive and authoritative elephant would crush them down.) The programs this year were distinctly on the short side. (Did not the Colonel give us four works in an evening last year instead of three?) There was an odd defect of discipline which twice in one evening allowed the curtain to rise upon the spectacle of two or three dancers and scene-shifters hastily withdrawing into the wings. There was a lack of comedy and satire; no "Union Pacific", no "Competition". (Have these works been found unpopular with the denizens of the "sticks"?)

But when once these superbly accomplished dancers are well away on their exquisitely devised convolutions, all these things disappear from the mind and there remains nothing but a humble reverence before one of the most subtle, most intellectual, most expressive of all forms of art. A Toumanova, a Baronova, a Massine, a Jasinsky—not as individual stars, either, but as completely co-ordinated parts of a perfect whole—what better than this has the modern theatre to give?

The greatest offering of this visit was an old one, Massine's "Les Presages" set to the Fifth Symphony of Tschaikowsky, and the "Prince Igor" dances by Borodine were also old favorites. Two of the novelties were old-style works after the choreography of Petipa, both of them to Tschaikowsky music also. There was a collection of Russian dances arranged by Massine to Rimsky-Korsakoff music, entitled "Midnight Sun", and a very light little fantasy arranged by Nijinska on music by d'Erlanger. We should have picked a slightly different bill ourselves, but we have no complaints.

HONORED AT AUTHORS' DINNER. The triumvirate of Canadian arts, recently honored by the King, who were entertained at the annual dinner of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association. From left to right: Sir Charles Roberts, Sir Ernest Macmillan, Sir Wyly Grier.

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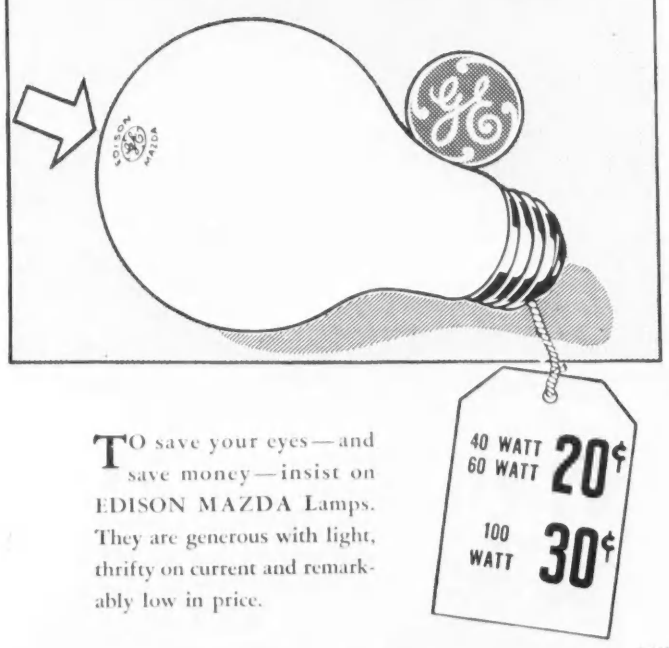

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AT THE THEATRE

"KIND LADY"

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MR. WALPOLE'S distinctly eerie story — one of the Herries collection of the benevolent old lady who was in a sense kidnapped in her own house and held prisoner for several years by a gang of scoundrels who persuaded everybody that she was touring round the world makes very effective theatrical fare as served up by dramatist Chodorov. The second act, in which the ascendancy of the villainous art "expert" Henry Abbott and his minions is established, contains a masterly scene of the triumph of sheer vulgar audacity over a sensitive and delicate nature; and the third act, in which the successive efforts of the old lady, each more hopeless than the last, to break her bonds are depicted, is well supplied with suspense and action. The clearing up of the situation in the epilogue is a fine example of well maintained suspense followed by a restrained and effective denouement. In the hands of a first-class company "Kind Lady", in spite of the laborious preparatory processes of its first act, would be a fairly sure hit with an audience not too exigent of speed and vivacity.

The present company is not exactly metropolitan in quality and has not yet had time to shake down into a smoothly running performance. The only unquestionably adequate impersonations were those of Lucy Beaumont in the leading role of the benevolent old lady and two or three minor players in "bits", among which Marie Paxton as the maid distinguished herself in one excellent scene. The burden of the play rests even more heavily on the actor who takes the part of the bogus art expert than on the player of Mary Herries; and Ralph MacBane's conception of the role was too constantly concerned with its sinister side (which can be quite sufficiently suggested by the reactions of the other characters) and too little with its plausible and ingratiating qualities. None of the other roles in the play really "came to life", a circumstance which did not detract greatly from its effectiveness when once the situation was really developing, but was fatal to its entertainment values in the first act. In defence of the actors of the minor roles it may be admitted that Messrs. Walpole and Chodorov have given them little to work with; on the other hand they have put nothing in the way of their building up character business of their own.

No "producer" is named in the program, and it is possible that the production "just grew", like Topsy, which would account for much. The single stage set, while it has seen a hard life, is of admirable design, but the pictures purporting to be the works of El Greco and Whistler bore no resemblance to the style of those painters. An actress who was obviously expecting to use a cradle phone suddenly found herself faced with an old-fashioned standard set, and proceeded to do her telephoning about three feet from the mouthpiece. Many of these weaknesses will doubtless be tidied up before the end of the week, and the play, and Miss Beaumont's impersonation, are definitely things to be seen. They are at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this time for all week.

"GHOSTS"

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

SUCH a performance as Alla Nazimova provides in "Ghosts" occurs rarely—perhaps not more than once or twice in any good theatre-goer's lifetime. Since the business of the artist is, by definition, to produce an effect of maximum intensity by means that defy analysis, Madame Nazimova's secret remains her own. All the audience could do when the curtain fell on the final scene was to bring her back again and again a dozen times at least; partly out of admiration and gratitude, partly, I suspect, to avert as long as possible the sense of actual physical let-down which follows inevitably such an experience in the theatre.

All that one can say of Nazimova's artistry is that it is perfect and perfectly satisfying, down to the last small still gesture, the final intonation of one of the most meltingly beautiful voices on the stage. The drama itself is perhaps more open to analysis. It is difficult to feel that "Ghosts," apart from the magic of Nazimova's acting, is really a great play. It is uneven and almost wilfully malign, and even at the end the dramatist's intention remains unclarified. Is the central point of tragedy the anal confusion of the mother's hopes or the terrible destruction of the son? Was Ibsen most concerned with problems of moral inconsistency, or of marital fidelity or of heredity and degeneration? Or was his intention simply to create a human situation over which his profoundly pessimistic spirit could brood as darkly and inexorably as possible?

These considerations, however, are not likely to occur to you till long hours after the Nazimova performance is over, when the excitement produced by the presentation itself has had a chance to subside. Almost till the last the action was kept tense but subdued, mounting quietly and momentously to its climax; and in the terrible final scene the tragedy seemed not only complete but integrated, with everything resolved in the common ruin engulfing mother and son. Nevertheless one feels that the profound final impression left by "Ghosts" was produced not so much by great drama as by superb dramatic acting. In the end what one is likely to remember is not so much the play that Ibsen wrote as the living Mrs. Alving whom Nazimova re-created from it.

"LADIES IN WAITING"

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THE Dramatic Club of the University College Alumnae this week presents "Ladies in Waiting", by Cyril Campion, under the direction of Frank Hemingway at Hart House Theatre. The play, with an all woman cast, has to do with hysteria resulting from emotional frustration in a young female. The action takes place in a country home in Yorkshire on the eve of the marriage of a young girl. Her four best friends are in the house preparing to be her bridesmaids the next day. Her pearls, the gift of her future husband, and an heirloom in his family, are stolen. Her wedding dress is slashed to ribbons. Her drinking water is poisoned. It is a set-up for murder. Her aunt sends for a woman detective, whose problem is not only to find the pearls in time for the wedding but to get the bride to the altar alive and without any scandal. The play is built up very slowly without much actual drama, but winds up in the end to actual melodrama. Throughout there is an atmosphere of great nervous intensity, increased by the presence in the house of two superstitious women servants and a very neurotic lady who has psychic tendencies. Dogs howl. The rain beats down. Thunder rumbles. Pictures fall from the walls and the psychic lady is in a prolonged state of apprehension.

The direction was smooth. The dialogue was taken at a leisurely pace and the action was sustained naturally. The two heaviest parts, that of the detective and the neurotic, were taken quite well by Agnes Muldrew and Agatha Leonard. The part of the superstitious cook was given an interesting characterization by Margaret Tytler.

SONGSTRESS RETURNS. Lucienne Boyer, the French chanteuse, who returns to Massey Hall on Dec. 6-7, with her "Continental Varieties of 1936".

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

AT THE third concert of the Saturday afternoon series by the Toronto Symphony the Tschaikovsky Symphony No. 4—that ever popular work—was an extremely good performance on the whole, and Sir Ernest overcame the inherently piece-meal effect of the middle part of the first movement and gave an appearance of continuity with remarkable success. But the horns were certainly not at their best. They were extremely brassy and the effect of shivering window panes was almost continuous in passages louder than a mezzo-forte. After the intermission the Concert-Master, Elie Spivak, was the soloist, and played Saint-Saens' Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso with a lovely, warm tone and crystal clarity. The delicately sensuous quality of the music was given its full value, and the orchestral accompaniment was extremely good, never overwhelming the soloist, and yet with all the accompanying figures clearly defined in contour. Sir Ernest's verbal preface of the Mother Goose Suite by Ravel was a marked help to the full appreciation of this charming work, the performance of which was only marred by rather faulty intonation on the part of the wood-wind. Dvorak's vigorous Carnival Overture concluded the program, and everyone enjoyed himself. It reminds one irresistibly of the story of the amateur orchestra who were letting themselves go rather nicely in a passage marked piano. Upon the conductor remonstrating, one of the men replied: "To the devil with piano, we're here to enjoy ourselves."

WINNIFRED MAZZOLINI and Kathleen Irwin gave a highly interesting program of two-piano music last Saturday evening in Coles' Gallery. It was unfortunate that this hall is so imperfect acoustically, so much so as to considerably destroy the balance of tone. For the loss of the right hand piano, which in a small hall is inconsiderable, is in the contralto rather overpowered. The remainder of the sound which seemed to be directed upwards behind the lowtones of the pianofortes. Upon the lower octave, when the bass part was played exclusively by the left hand parts the balance was unbearable, so very faulty is the acoustics could not be attributed to the artists.

The opening song consisted of Bach's Ich ruft zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ, Ich Dich liebe, Ich will dich lieben, Ich Ruf zu Dir, Herr Jesu Christ, and Passacaglia and Fugue for Two Pianofortes by Bach and Busoni, which, [illegible] to the program, [illegible] in the Bach Concerto for Three Pianofortes, in D minor, [illegible] Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianofortes, in E flat, K. 365.

have, indeed, a mine of interest which is a constant delight.

Four of Sibelius' works are to be played on the 7th: Finlandia, The Swan of Tuonela, the second symphony and Tapiola.

Finlandia (1899) is so well known that little needs to be said about it; it has been thought that for this work Sibelius borrowed from folk songs of Finland but I believe that idea is erroneous and that it emanated solely from his imagination; it was one of the first of his works to become popular with the public.

The Swan of Tuonela (1893-5), one of four Legends in his opus 22, is mainly a solo for that appealing instrument, the English horn, the melody is simple, making an immediately favorable impression.

The second symphony (1902) is quite different from his first, and indeed there is much to justify the statement that each of his symphonies is different from all the others. Mr. Schneevoight, an intimate friend of Sibelius', is authority for the statement that "the composer's intention was to depict in the first movement the quiet, pastoral life of the Finns, undisturbed by thought of oppression. The second movement is charged with patriotic feeling, but the thought of a brutal rule over the people brings with it timidity of soul. The third, in the nature of a scherzo, portrays the awakening of national feeling, the desire to organize in defense of their rights, while in the finale hope enters their breasts, and there is comfort in the anticipated coming of a deliverer." One point worth noting in regard to these symphonies is that Sibelius does not employ "bridge" passages to connect one theme with another, when his thought changes he changes the music, making abruptness one of his characteristics.

Tapiola (1925) has the following lines prefixed to the score:

"Widespread they stand, the Northland's dusky forests,
Ancient, mysterious, brooding savage dreams;
Within them dwells the forest's mighty God,
And wood-sprites in the gloom weave magic secrets."

Sibelius has put these thoughts into the music as no other composer could.

COMING EVENTS

YASHA BUNCHUK will appear at the Imperial Theatre for a week commencing Friday, November 29th.

Yasha Bunchuk, the distinguished 'cellist, has won fame and popularity throughout the musical world because of his fine tonal quality. To his conquest of the leading musical centres of Europe he is fast adding all parts of America.

He was born in Karkoff, Russia, a protege of Alexander Glazounoff, the famed Russian composer who was then director of the Petrograd Conservatoire. He graduated at the age of sixteen, being presented with the rare gift of a genuine Guarnerius 'cello valued at twenty thousand dollars.

After that, he achieved a distinct reputation through his concerts with the celebrated orchestras in all parts of Europe. Since coming to America he has been concertizing and engaged as 'cello soloist with the N. Y. Chamber of Music Society and some of the larger symphony orchestras. He has been guest conductor of the Capitol Grand Symphony Orchestra of New York and the featured artist on Major Bowes' Sunday morning programs and has made a series of records for the Victor Phonograph Company.

CLEMENT MAY, who is appearing for the first time in Canada at Eaton Auditorium on Monday evening, December 2nd, says that wherever he goes he finds that Dickens is held in veneration and admiration by rich and poor alike. A world traveller, the "ambassador of immortal Charles Dickens", Mr. May has taken Dickens' characters to all parts of the British Empire and is said to be more intimate with Scrooge, Micawber, Uriah Heep than any other living person.

His entertainment, here, will not be confined solely to Dickens but there will be many scenes from this master's works. In these, he will be supported by Horace Lapp and his choral group. Speaking of his experiences Mr. May said "By fashionable audiences in the West End of London, by mill theatres of Lancashire and Yorkshire, by the Irish Free State and the North of Scotland, Dickens is still revered with that love and admiration which he created in the hearts of the people. In the mining camps of Australia I have found some of my most interested audiences."

Mr. May will give his entertainment in costume and with scenic and musical effects.

ONE of Toronto's most prominent pianists, Miss Margaret Brown, will give a recital in Eaton Auditorium on Saturday evening, December 7th. Miss Brown is a thoroughly accomplished musician. She was born in Owen Sound and started playing the piano at a very early age and often appeared as a soloist at local concerts. She was taking lessons when only eight years of age and her progress led to a course of study with Frank Welsman in Toronto. Later she studied with Ernest Hutcheson of Chautauqua, N.Y., and with Mona Bates.

THE announcement from Massey Hall that they have arranged to again present Lucienne Boyer, the fascinating continental chanteuse, Friday and Saturday evenings, December 6-7, is one that will meet with the approval of all those who saw and heard this "sartorial symphony in blue" last season as well as all to whom they have talked since.

Miss Boyer returns to Toronto in "Continental Varieties of 1936", supported by the same company of European artists who helped make her Club Versailles entertainment the highlight of New York during the past several months.

Pils and Tabet, two singing comedians from the Paris music halls; Georges Andre Martin, who uses his fingers as feet and performs a fox-trot, tapdance, tango and ballet, bringing to Toronto the most novel act to be seen here in some years; The Rocky Twins, two Norwegian college boys, who introduce a new style of dancing and stage personality, and Helen Gray, whose singing and dancing have been a feature of many New York and London musicals, are accompanying Miss Boyer on her brief tour.

Iza Volpin's Continental Quartet, whose superb accompaniment of Miss Boyer was a delectable part of last season's show, will again aid in her performance.

THE Eaton Auditorium has been fortunate in having secured Edith Lorand, the distinguished Hungarian violinist, and her orchestra of fifteen men, to give a repeat concert on Saturday evening, November 30th. Miss Lorand's first appearance here, will be on Thursday, November 28th, when, with her orchestra, she gives the second program of this season's Auditorium Concert Series. As many music lovers have been disappointed in failing to secure seats for the first concert, Miss Lorand has been booked for Saturday night as well.

Miss Lorand and her orchestra are famed all over Europe and in England, but they are now on their first tour of this continent, having arrived recently in New York where they give their first concert on November 24th.

On the stage, Miss Lorand fills the double role of conductor and solo violinist. She and her orchestra (each member of whom is a musician of solo calibre), play entirely without scores, yet achieve the most perfect blending of all the instruments and most extraordinary co-ordination.

JOSEF and Rosina Lhevinne, the eminent Russian pianists, will give a two piano program in the Eaton Auditorium on Thursday, December 5th. This will be the second concert in this season's Music Masters Series which is presented under the patronage of the Association of Women Teachers of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Josef Lhevinne's playing has won him an honored place amongst the great pianists. He is spoken of as the greatest living representative of that school of playing in which Liszt and Rubinstein were towering figures. Indeed, the great Rubinstein actually adopted Lhevinne as his pupil when Lhevinne was a lad, so greatly was Rubinstein impressed with his ability. Mme. Lhevinne, who graduated from Moscow University the same year as her husband, when both carried off gold medals, is a fitting partner for her famous husband. Their duo piano recitals are masterly performances.

THE program to be played by the Hart House String Quartet at its first Toronto concert of the season in Hart House Theatre on Saturday evening, November 30th, will consist of Mozart's D minor quartet; a quartet by the English contemporary composer, Waldo Warner, titled "Moods"; and Beethoven's E minor quartet, Opus 59, No. 2.

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LAST POST FUND

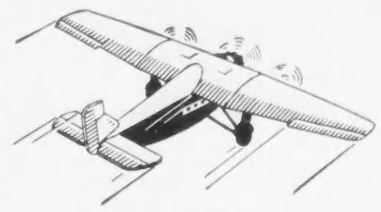
THE annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Last Post Fund was held in the library of Messrs. Saunders, Kingsmill, Mills and Price, 85 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, on the evening of the 29th October. Brig.-General John A. Gunn, president of the branch and chairman of the Executive Committee, was in the chair.

Burials. The secretary reported a large increase in the number of burials in the Province for the year under review, which meant a heavy drain upon the funds available. The first year the Fund was operating in Ontario the total number of burials was 20; during the year 1933-34 176 were buried under its auspices; whereas this year, 1934-35, 222 have been buried. The total number of burials in Ontario, from the commencement of the work to the close of the financial year under review, have been 1,287. These figures speak for themselves, both as to the increase in the work and the need of the organization.

Legislation. The Hon. Legal Advisor, Major Vincent Price, K.C., gave an excellent report in the course of which he showed that the most important achievement during the year had been the securing of an Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature, dealing specifically with the Last Post Fund and payments to the Fund by municipalities and the Workmen's Compensation Board in certain cases.

Officers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Patron, the Lieut.-Governor; Brig.-General John A. Gunn, president; W. T. Kernahan, Esq., vice-president; trustees—Brig.-General John A. Gunn, W. T. Kernahan, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Oliver; Hon. Legal Advisor, Major Vincent Price, K.C.; sec.-treas., Miss E. B. Scammell, and two inspectors.

Progress!



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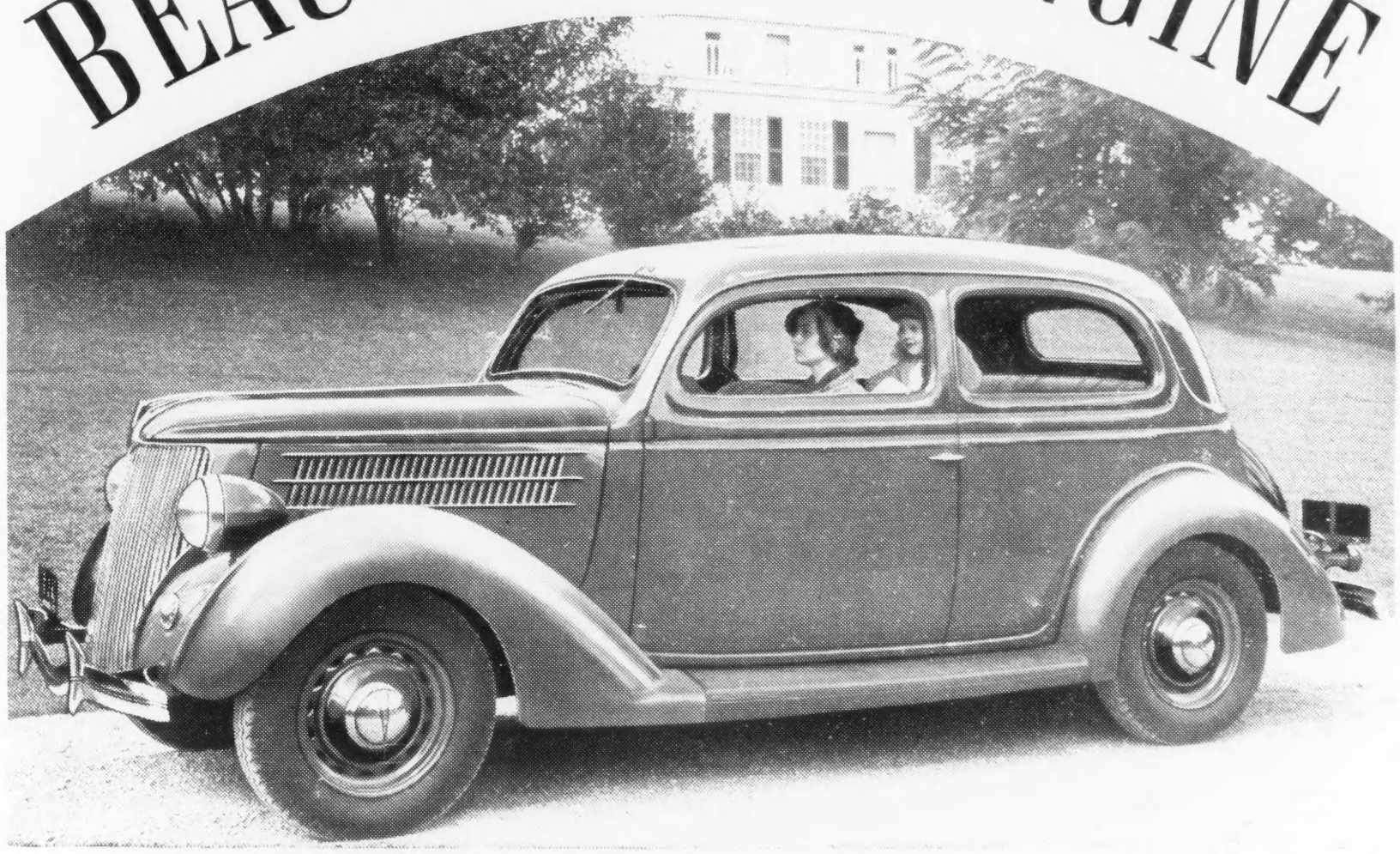
BEAUTY AND THE V·8 ENGINE



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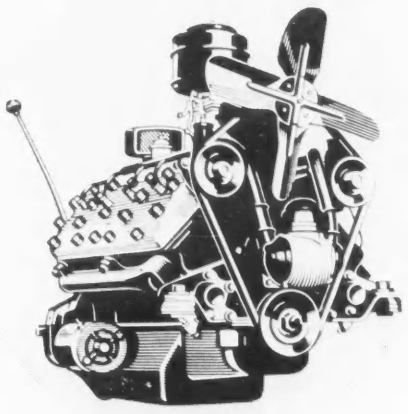

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TUNE IN THE FORD SUNDAY EVENING HOUR, Symphony Orchestra and celebrated guest soloists, 9 o'clock (E. S. T.). FRED WARING AND HIS PENNSYLVANIANS, 9:30 (E. S. T.), Tuesday evening, Columbia Broadcasting System.

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Desert and Forest

by L. M. Nesbitt

Mr. Nesbitt knew Abyssinia well; he went there first in 1928 and explored its great sun-smitten wastes and its dark jungles. He, with his companions, two Europeans and fifteen natives, ventured on to its crocodile-infested river and explored a range of active volcanoes in northern Danakil. All these adventures and a full account of the fears, the bitter struggles and their final triumph is set down in "Desert and Forest". $3.75

From any Bookseller

Nelson Nelson

AT THE BALLET. A Saturday Night staff photographer's impression of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

A GREAT SOLDIER

"Haig," by Duff Cooper. Macmillan. $7.50

BY T. G. MARQUIS

IN MANY ways the most informative work yet written on the Great War is the life of Field Marshal Earl Haig of which the first volume, bringing the career of the British Commander-in-Chief down to the close of the Somme offensive in 1916 has just been issued. The second volume, we understand, will appear early in 1936.

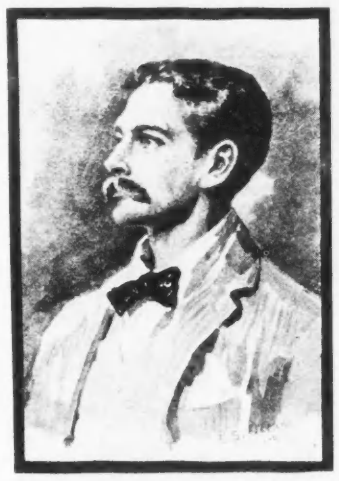
Mr. Duff Cooper in preparing this life has shown skill as a writer, remarkable insight into Haig's activities and character, and a profound knowledge of the campaigns in which he played an essential part. For his material he depends largely on Haig's diary, which was scrupulously kept from his twenty-first year, on letters to his sister, Mrs. Jameson, and his wife, to Lord Haldane and Sir Evelyn Wood. The letters to his sister and wife are most illuminating. In them the man is revealed; he writes with an unfettered mind and is able to stream estimate of his contemporaries in the army and state. So freely are the private letters and his personal diary used that at times the work is more autobiographical than biographical.

Douglas Haig was born in Edinburgh in 1861 and was educated in his native city, at Rugby, in Oxford University, and finally entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, graduating with the Sword of Honor. "From the day when Douglas Haig," says Mr. Duff Cooper, "went to Sandhurst in the year 1884, every hour of his life had been dedicated to preparation for a great ordeal." He was not a brilliant student, but would allow nothing to interfere with the career he had mapped out for himself. He traveled in the United States, in France and Germany, acquiring an excellent working knowledge of both French and German and incidentally studied the terrain in Belgium and north ern France.

In the eighties England was in one of her piping times of peace, and the outlook for the soldiers was not inspiring, but in 1898 Haig got his chance. He joined the Egyptian army and took part in the Khartoum campaign that year. His good work at Atbara and Omdurman attracted the attention of Kitchener and he was hurried for rapid promotion. His next great adventure was in the Boer War, when he acted as Chief of Staff to Sir John French. Here he distinguished himself in the relief of Kimberley and in the rounding up of Cronje at Paardeberg. His South African work greatly enhanced his reputation.

When the central sky arrived and Britain declared war on Germany, by seniority and experience, he was in line for important work. In the organization of the British Expeditionary Force he was chosen to accompany the army as Commander-in-Chief of Staff to Sir John French. He had little confidence in French as a leader, but was loyal to him and loyal support in the dark days of the retreat to the Marne, he fought valiantly as Commander of the First Corps. He early saw that the struggle was going to be a long one and deplored the inadequate man power and supply of munitions of war with which England entered the conflict. To the end he, as Corps leader, Army leader, and Commander-in-Chief fought night and day for victory. His work in the various campaigns, leading up to the Somme, is graphically described. As this admirable biography is read, Haig, the strong, reserved, silent man is the main force in the long and trying march to victory.

It was not all plain sailing; the army was hampered by the politicians, and of most of them Haig had a horror. Writing to his sister he said: "I would disband the politicians for ten years; we would be all the better without them." Lloyd George he distrusted. He seemed to him to be "astute and cunning, with much push and energy," but "shifty and unreliable." He had reason for his judgment. Towards the end of 1916 Lloyd George had decided that Haig must go



HAIG IN 1894. (From a water-color painted by Mrs. Graham-Smith.)

and unscrupulously plotted to bring about his retirement. He played false with regard to the Somme offensive, on the one hand flattering Haig for his good work in that greatest of world battles, but later writing of "the horrible and futile carnage of the Somme."

The battle of the Somme was not of Haig's making. Verdun was in danger, and if it fell the French resistance would have ended. It was necessary to save Verdun and the French army and for this work the Somme offensive was organized by Haig and Joffre. From July 1 to November 26, 1916, the greatest battle in the history of war was waged almost continuously, with Haig as the main directing force. The battle was not fought in vain. The German rabbers lost faith "in the infallibility of German leadership." The British were taught to fight and the heart "of the German army was broken." The end of the struggle was not yet in sight, but the battle of the Somme paved the way for final victory.

PANORAMA

"The Asiatics," by Frederic Prokosch. Musson, $2.50.

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS book gives one the impression of a movie travelogue of an Eastern journey, the beauty and majesty of its scenes continually interrupted by unpleasant individuals getting too close to the lens, and the voice of the commentator drawling along forever, underlining the obvious, and being philosophical at any cost. The writer starts out in Damascus, and proceeds across Asia, by hitch-hiking, tramping, stowing away, and—his favorite method—attaching himself to any wealthy traveler with whom he has struck up an acquaintance. He goes from Turkey to Russia, Persia, India, Burma, Siam, Cochin-China, and, presumably, thence to Japan via China. The book stops rather than ends. Its unity of composition is that of a string of washing on a line. It is true that the shirts and drawers are of many strange cuts, and vivid colors, and perhaps less noted for being washed than for being anything other than that, but they do not "compose" into a picture.

There is an amazing wealth of characterization, figure after figure coming into the foreground for a page or two, to disappear, generally for the rest of the book. The author's method is vividly realistic, and his descriptive powers are peculiarly sensitive to smells, particularly functional ones. The hero is a sort of American hobo—Peer Gynt, seeking happiness in varied experience; his conclusions, persistently introduced, are that the East is slowly dying of old age, disease, decay, and Western encroachment, but that it has a serenity and capacity for endurance that the West lacks, and is therefore to be envied and feared. This is neither original nor profound. Mr. Prokosch writes excellent English, and can do masterly descriptive sketches, both of places and people, but he has not yet written a novel.

GOLDEN BOOKS

SELECTED BY LADY WILLISON

GOLDSMITH'S Vicar of Wakefield, Dr. Primrose, says of himself early in the narrative that he is "an admirer of happy human faces"; words giving a keynote to the novel. The good Vicar is one of the great characters in English fiction, kind, guileless, pedantic, compassionate, forgiving, pattern of rectitude. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of reading in "The Vicar of Wakefield." One, however, is an unrepentant advocate of the art of skipping. Thus we proceed happily. Here followers of the modern novel will find abundance of vice and misfortune; but such mastery in writing, tenderness, depth of understanding, humor. Read at the very least how Moses traded the colt for a gross of blue spectacles, how Olivia was deceived, how Squire Thornhill was punished, yet forgiven in the end. Immortal Vicar! The English novel would be incalculably poorer without his amiable figure.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

WE CONCEIVE it to be one of the functions of a reviewer of detective stories to warn readers from books which he believes to be unworthy of their attention. Therefore we do not trouble to give the publishers' names of such books. Whether "The Emerald Spider" falls into the category of those whose publishers regrettably nameless has given us some thought. The book is written by an author who knows far more about the business of writing than nineteenths of the practitioners, and what other writer has to his credit such a list of lush titles as "Death Takes the Stage", "Black Bullers", "Trafalgar Square", "Dark Lady", "Mark of The Fox", "The Garden of Silent Beasts", "The Golden Witch", "Murder at Marble Arch", "Storm", "The Trail of the Skull", "Six Minutes Past Twelve", "Green Talons", "Death Beats at Night", "Red Eagle" and "The White Faced Man"? They are all by Gavin Holt and all deal with the pursuit of criminals by Professor Bastian. The professor plays a very small part in "The Emerald Spider" (Hodder and Stoughton, $2, 298, we might add well) and does not reveal himself as any great shakes as a sleuth. The worst fault of the book to me mind, barring the fact that we found it uninteresting, is that the murderer turns out to be insane, which is rather against the rules of the game. Men have been murdered for our entertainment in the polar wastes, in the midst of desert sands, in airplanes, submarines, at the bottom of coal mines and on the peaks of mountains. They have not violent and mysterious deaths at the horse show, while riding a hunter in the middle of a hole in the course of a game of hockey, on the football gridiron and in the prize ring. So we are not astonished to find one coming to a bloody end at Wimbledon. In "Death of the Centre Court", George Goodchild provides us with a mystery but we think that you will be able to find a thousand things more enjoyable than reading it. When we say that much of it hinges on the fact that a husband kept his wife in cold storage for some 20 years so that he might preserve her loveliness upon which to feast his eyes you will agree that Mr. Goodchild is an author upon whom one should firmly, and even rudely, slam the door.

TO SPEAK HERE. Major Bonamy Dobree, O.B.E., England's distinguished man of letters who headed the English department at the University of Cairo, after his Great War service with the British artillery in Palestine. This famous authority on eighteenth century drama and letters is to tell The Pleiades Club on Dec. 4th, why modern biography now challenges fiction for first place in these critical days of world history.

Around the Town

BY KITTY GILROY

A GOOD SPORT

The Horse Show at the Royal Winter Fair provided countless thrills for horse enthusiasts every night for the past week. I'm afraid I didn't get any special thrill watching a lady with bow ties in pearls ride a "milk white steed" through the ring, but I did get a very special thrill when a young woman who led a busy social life, while she was still quite young, contracted infantile paralysis, which left her left leg weak, jumped in a chair and came back from her aisle placed seat, in the stirring and rousing of the ring amidst as much applause as if she had taken some hurdle against a match against time. Since that time of which they make legends of in modern times.

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ENCHANTING GIFTS

There is atmosphere about the Craft and Gift Shop (17 Queen W.) that makes a customer feel when entering the Kingsmarkham of 1938 mystery and romance ... and, in fact, the proprietor. The Gift and Craft Shop for connoisseurs is unique in the world. Accessories for accessorizing those lucky people who are going to Florida. You'll be sure to find things that will delight your friends. Romantic glass and china, exquisite decorative knick-knacks, ceramic plaques for mantelpiece, ornate trinkets for bag and little coin purse, the world-renowned flowers I've seen anywhere ... garden rooms, a kitchen you long to cook in, Dione dolls the dressing are those you know in real life. Hand-made lace, Irish linens, Hand-made jewelry, Hand-made leather goods, Hand-made shoes, the ceramics. 17 Queen W.

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EARRINGS

The Dorothy Jewellery Shop is a delightful place to shop for Christmas gifts. Dorothy herself is charming and well informed. Dorothy knows the jewelry business and knows what people want. Dorothy knows that earrings are the rage. Dorothy knows that Christmas is coming. Dorothy knows that you want to be sure of a gift that will please the recipient. Dorothy knows that you want to be sure of a gift that will please the recipient. Dorothy knows that you want to be sure of a gift that will please the recipient

ART

BY G. CAMPBELL McINNES

FOR the first time for some years, Canadian artists were asked to contribute to the Carnegie Institute's 1935 International Exhibition of paintings. The exhibition, which opened in Pittsburgh on October 17, and continues till December 8, is justly famous as one of the most important showings of contemporary art held in the world, and certainly the most representative.

Twenty-one nations have exhibited, including France, England, America, Russia and Mexico, and the awards were made by an international committee of six. That Canadian artists were asked to send in their work marks a further recognition by another important international body that Canada is now the possessor of a live and virile native art.

The canvases were sought, seven from the Canadian Group and three from the Academicians. The Canadian Group were represented by Prudence Heward, Lawren Harris, Frank Carmichael, A. J. Casson, A. Y. Jackson, Edwin H. Holgate and Arthur Lismer; the Academicians by Curtis Williamson, Kenneth Forbes and Sir Wyly Grier.

AT MELLOR'S Galleries, David B. Milne has been holding his second One Man Show for the present year. It is in some respects even more interesting than his first, as the majority of the work has been completed this year, and one is able to note certain subtle changes taking place in the artist's method. The exhibition has been hung in such a way that Milne's gradual development towards extreme simplification is made clear.

Mr. Milne is plainly struggling hard to find certain permanent, and in a sense purely representative values, through which to interpret the country that he knows and loves so well. It is perhaps not fanciful to see in Mr. Milne, buried deep in the Ontario backwoods, steeping himself in the trees, rocks and lakes, and moving more and more towards the expression in sparing line and dry punctilious brush-stroke of their variety and underlying unity, a parallel with Cézanne, buried deep in Provence and doing much the same sort of thing. In both cases the artists have, implicit in their almost ascetic austerity, a depth and a breadth of vision that strains to their limits the conditions imposed by paint and canvas.

Milne has been compared by some to Tom Thomson, but they are alike only in their great understanding of and sympathy for the North country, and in their intensity. But whereas Thomson's decorative talent and his brilliance as a colorist make his intensity at once evident, Milne's intensity appears at first to be dissipated among his broken lines, his disjointed patches of paint, and apparently empty bits of canvas. It is only after contemplation that the inevitability of Milne's nervous line, and his soft, subdued tones, as making up a highly concentrated essence of what he depicts, becomes apparent.

In "Blue Bay," "Shadows in the Bush" and "Winter Sky" he has come, I should say, as near as it is possible to come to deep implicit expression, through elaborate synthesis and extreme simplification, without passing into some other medium of a more esoteric nature, such as music or philosophy. But Mr. Milne's genius is such that he may be able to go further yet and still retain his coherency. Whatever he does, it is to be hoped that he never ceases to paint, for he is one of our most original and significant landscape artists.

AN EXHIBITION of the work of Tom Stone and Franklin Arbuckle at the Malloney Galleries is on view for a fortnight.

AT THE Roberts Galleries on Grenville Street, Tom Roberts is having a One Man Show. The work exhibited consists mainly of water-colors of various parts of the North Country and a small number of oils. In the former medium Mr. Roberts has a real facility, and this, combined with the fact that he seeks to interpret the northern landscape by means of soft tones and a limited color range, makes his work interesting. Perhaps he is seen at his best in his skyscapes, where with extreme economy of wash, he has succeeded in creating a pleasantly liquid and water-laden effect. One or two interiors are also interesting.

Of his oils, it is as yet too early to speak with confidence; Mr. Roberts is still in a stage of elementary experimentation. But of his water-colors there can be no doubt, nor of the very lovely color print "Dawn, Killarney Mountains"—which has in it something of the grace and exquisite feeling of a Japanese print.

UNDER the leadership of Mr. L. R. Greene, a group of enthusiastic Hamilton art lovers have banded together to form the Hamilton Art Association. This newly created body, with the co-operation of McMaster University, is arranging a number of special exhibitions for the season, and is also running a series of lectures on art by Prof. Lester D. Longman.

The first of the exhibitions, held in the Association's gallery, in the G. W. Robinson department store, has closed after a thoroughly successful week. It consisted of a miscellaneous collection of paintings from Hamilton homes, and the interest displayed by the public augurs well for the future of the series, which includes showings of Contemporary English and Italian painting, the O.S.A.'s annual exhibition, and a collection of sculpture and painting by Hamilton artists.

There could be no better way to encourage native art in Canada, and the appreciation of art in general, than by holding such a series, particularly when it is run concurrently with a course of lectures. It is sincerely to be hoped that the excellent example set by Hamilton in this respect will be followed elsewhere in the Province.

IT IS only comparatively recently that photography has come to be considered as a medium of artistic expression which could be taken at all seriously. This has been due quite as much to the spell exercised by the daguerreotype over nineteenth century academic painters as to the photographer's early attempts to compete with the painter in his own sphere.

But since the War photography, partly through the development of the cinematic technique, and partly through modifying the artist's use of composition, rhythm and balance to suit its own ends, has become an art in its own right.

It was this realization that prompted the National Gallery of Canada, aided by the Camera Club of Ottawa to experiment last year with the first Canadian International Photographic Salon. Their confidence was amply justified, for the salon received an excellent response from the public, and afterwards completed a most successful tour of the Dominion from coast to coast.

Under those circumstances the Gallery had no hesitation in getting together another salon this year, and intends to make an exhibition of Pictorial Photography an integral part of its activities, themselves designed to further, in all its forms, the appreciation of art in Canada.

The present exhibition is unique in that it is the first photographic salon ever sponsored by a national body devoted to art. Like its predecessor it will later travel throughout Canada in the same way that the Gallery's Loan Exhibitions of painting are continually being circulated, and will enable thousands to view the best in modern photographic art. The value of the exhibition is thus enhanced, and it is due to the Gallery's being continually engaged in work of this kind that it can undertake so lightly, and on a truly national basis, a task which, as the Toronto Camera Club has doubtless found in arranging its own excellent annual shows, involves a great deal of effort and financial assistance.

Over 1600 prints were submitted from 40 countries, and, due to exigencies of space, stringent selection was necessary. But the judges, Messrs. John Vanderpant, F.R.P.S., of Vancouver, Bruce Metcalfe of Toronto, and Frank R. Fraprie, F.R.P.S., of Boston, have risen to the task and the 200 prints hung represent the very cream of an already distinguished offering.

This is an exhibition which should do much to stimulate interest in photographic art both in the capital and throughout Canada. If the enthusiasm which greeted last year's showing is any indication, there is little doubt that the Salon will take its place as a permanent feature of the Gallery's annual program.

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THEATRE

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THE plays put on under the direction of Sterndale Bennett show what an able director can do, given time, with amateur recruits. "Tons of Money," by Will Evans and Valentine, opened the Masquers' new season with fine promise for the rest of the season. The contrast between what the Masquers now do and what they did at the beginning is amazing. This play, which ran a long time in London, was given two nights, November 12th and 13th, at the Margaret Eaton Hall in Toronto. It is a light farce demanding high tempo and the utmost smoothness of direction. The dialogue is racy, the action is swift and the general effect hangs upon the confident handling of their roles by the players. The Masquers did themselves and their director great credit. Sterndale Bennett has the rough edges rounded off his players. He has given them assurance in living their parts. The play went over with a zip and a finish, with the honors going to the two young persons, Constance Vernon and William Graham, who carried the two leading roles. The rest of the company were not far behind them.

THE little girl who had a "nose" for queer news and a capacity for believing everything she heard came to Toronto on Saturday afternoon, November 16th. It was "Alice" with golden hair and a ribbon around it, and a pinafore and a gusto for the wonderworld. "Alice in Wonderland" is a difficult play. The whimsical satire of the book which critics tell us is more suitable to adults than to children, rather eludes a dramatic form simple enough for children. But Clara Tree Major did a lot with it in her adaptation for the Children's Theatre as it was performed in the Eaton Auditorium under the auspices of the Wimodausis Club. The house was packed with children who gave the players concentrated attention. Alice came down and raced through the aisles to the joy of the audience. The Cheshire cat talked whimsily, the Dormouse went to sleep, the Mad Hatter had a stupendous hat and the Mock Turtle did himself proud. The art of the children's theatre is a subtle and at the same time simple art. It is absolutely natural acting accented enough to catch the most matter-of-fact child. In it, children are not written down to, or played down to. It is aimed at modern alert children and is intended to provide for them gradual stages towards an appreciation of mature drama by means of dialogue used side by side with emphatic action. "Alice in Wonderland" had all of this in it and in addition an excellent technique in the presentation of animals, using wind vocal sounds and strange lighting effects. It was a very good show, indeed.

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SPANISH DANCES

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

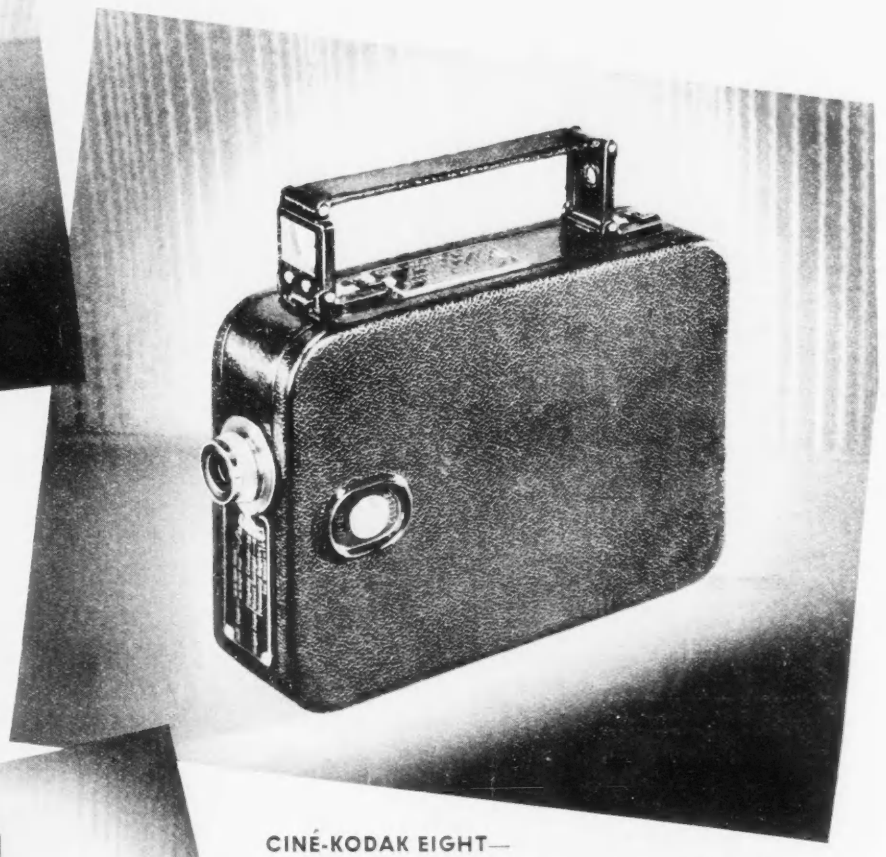
IF VERBAL wit is to be considered the special prerogative of Frenchmen, wit in dancing appears indisputably to belong to the Spaniard. And whereas verbal wit is only too often delicately malicious, the Spanish variety as expressed at Eaton Auditorium by Jose Cansino and Tonia de Aragon was completely devoid of this taint. The whole recital was a sympathetically amused commentary on human nature. Human nature is a funny thing, granted. But it is also common to us all, so let us rather laugh with it than at it. And life is serious, too, and beautiful beyond all thinking, if we do not become heavy about it like those ponderous Anglo-Saxons. This, one might say, was the philosophy expressed by these dancers, expressed with every movement of arms and legs, and always all with the ever clicking of castanets. For those castanets seemed able to speak any emotion called for. They commanded, they cajoled, they pleaded, they teased, they seered, they were fiercely passionate, and in the Cordoba they seemed to express the unanswerable prayer of all humanity.

Perhaps the highlight on the program was the last number of the first half—Nortenas. The shy young shepherd, his ardor gradually overcoming his shyness as the village girl encourages him, was most exquisitely comic in movement and in facial expression. All over the hall one could hear chuckles of the genuine amusement which is too good to gulfaw about. This and several other numbers had to be repeated, and such was the quality of these dancers that the repetition lost nothing. But it would be impossible to pick out one dance as superior to the rest. Tonia de Aragon in the dance of the flower was inimitable, and Jose Cansino as a street dancer displaying his art was not less so. In the Bolero his legs seemed to become endowed with an especial life of their own, they twinkled and twirled for the sheer joy of it. Throughout the evening, in fact, one had the impression that the dancers were doing it all for their own enjoyment, unpremeditatedly. That we happened to be there was our good fortune. One could have wished for a larger house to share it.

Picture Diaries will begin at Christmas

PICTURES—they're the modern way to keep a record . . . the modern diary. On this page are notable diary makers that will go into action this Christmas.

Christmas will bring both the gift and a wealth of reasons for using it . . . Movies or "stills"—which will you have? They're equally practical, equally sure in results with such equipment as that shown here. You can make movies indoors, for instance. Or snapshots indoors. Expect these Kodaks to do great things . . . Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.



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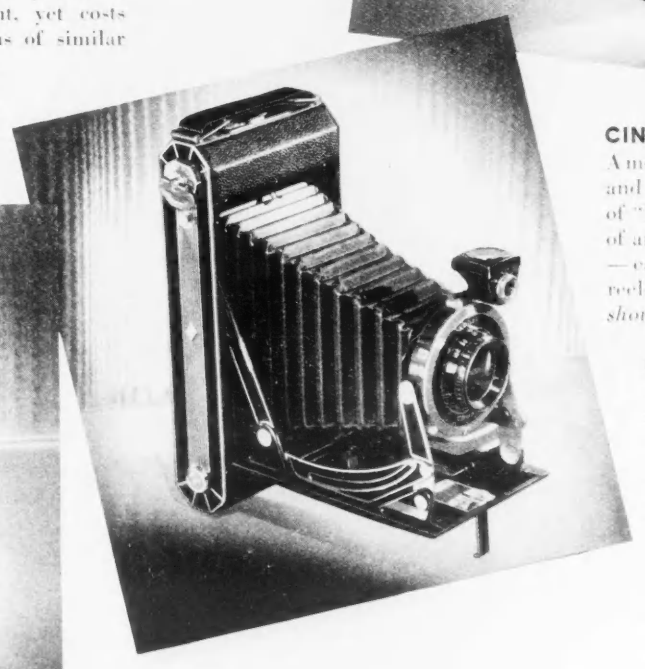

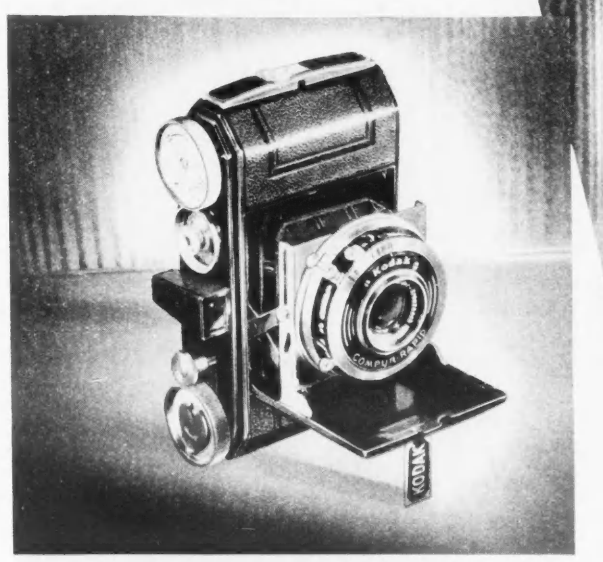

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KODAK SIX-16 (*f*.4.5)—The most advanced Kodak of its type. Ready for action at the touch of a button. Has both eye-level and reflecting finders. Compur shutter measures seconds from 1 to 1/250. Smallest roll-film camera for its picture size, 2½ x 4¼ inches. Price $45.00 . . . See the cameras on this page at your dealer's.

Give a Kodak

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—Personal Glimpses

SAMUEL FACTOR, M.P.

BY R. E. KNOWLES, JR.

WHEN, in the 1930 federal general election, Samuel Factor won Toronto East Centre for the Liberal party, defeating the redoubtable Tommy Church, smashing the 33-year-old solid phalanx of Toronto Conservative members, and becoming the first Jewish M.P. from Ontario and the third in the Dominion, people asked in amazement: "How did he do it?"

And when, in the general election just passed, Samuel Factor held his seat by a plurality exceeding that which still-Tory Toronto accorded to any of its Conservative members, with one exception, people still asked: "How did he do it?"

Those who have seen the energy and enthusiasm that exude from this dynamic and dapper Sam Factor understand how he did it. They understand, too, that these performances do not exhaust his capabilities and that Sam Factor, now sitting on the benches to the Speaker's right, will play no small part in determining the policy of the party in power and in shaping Canada's destiny for the next few years.

Only the most blasé listener or the most callous political agnostic could listen to Sam Factor make a fighting speech and fail to be carried away by his oratory. The subject of his speech may be trite; its logic may be debatable; and the written word, as it appears in print in the next editions, may be inelegant. But the earnestness, the evangelical fervor, the almost hysterical animation with which he speaks more than compensate for these defects. And those same defects, I said above, only seem to be present, because generally they are not. What he speaks so eloquently he believes just as keenly, for he is a true son of his people—of the sensitive, demonstrative and mercurial Hebrew race.

FROM this moral sensitivity, rather than from any deductive reasoning, he has developed his social philosophy. He believes that the lot of the working classes of Canada must be greatly improved—and that this must be done immediately. He would not do it by effecting any radical changes in the economic structure, but by a few amendments to labour legislation, and to capital's share of the produce of their joint efforts. Thus they have more spendings, of course. The capitalist system, he believes, is basically sound, and he would preserve the system and its world-wide ramifications and implications for posterity. He would make it workable, however, by eliminating the abuses and excesses of capitalism. When the time comes, Mr. Factor is a Liberal rather than a Conservative in economic principle. When the time comes, Mr. Factor is a Liberal rather than a Conservative in political principle. When the time comes, Mr. Factor is a Liberal rather than a Conservative in everything else—he is a Liberal now, and always was, and always will be, a Liberal.

HE HAS a place in legislation [illegible] social conditions [illegible] insurance [illegible] public [illegible] Ottawa.

torch is lighted, and lighted soon, he foresees a social upheaval of cataclysmic proportions. The unemployed, the underpaid, and the overworked cannot and will not, he maintains, continue to tolerate their poverty and slavery amid the plenty and the leisure so close at hand.

Accordingly, Mr. Factor is doing his utmost to kindle this torch of public opinion, and nowhere has he been able to do more in this direction than in his work as a member of the recent Dominion Commission on Mass Buying and Price Spreads. During its deliberations he never missed an opportunity to question a witness to see how little he could force him to admit employees were paid or how long hours they were worked; nor did he miss an opportunity to dramatize, emphasize and generally capitalize on the answers given. Whenever possible, he strove to turn the searchlight of publicity on the unfortunate workers—and he did it effectively. But it was not done for political purposes; he cast his partyism aside when he entered the committee room; and even Hon. H. H. Stevens, committee chairman, will admit that Mr. Factor's work proved highly useful.

SAMUEL FACTOR is slightly under medium height, is stocky but not fat, dark but not swarthy. The first thing you notice about him is his clear dancing eyes and his expressive mobile lips. In conversation the movements of both convey visually almost as much as the movements of the latter convey aurally. All in a moment his face will run the gamut of the emotions from despair to ecstasy, expressing them far more exactly and far more effectively than could mere words. He talks excitedly at times; coldly and cautiously at other times; and the expressions on his eyes and lips reflect the tempo. Nothing in his enunciation gives any indication of his non-Anglo-Saxon origin.

"What is your opinion," I asked him in his office the other day, "of the measures of social and economic reform that Mr. Bennett passed at the last session of parliament?"

An exclamation of mingled amazement and disgust was his reply. "Do you know," he went on, "that Mr. Bennett, who was Minister of Justice at the time, admitted that the bills were unconstitutional, that they were ultra vires, introducing legislation that you admit is invalid! Did you ever hear of such a thing?"

"But what would you do about it?" I asked.

"Amend the constitution," he shot back. "That's what must be done. The spheres of Dominion and provincial jurisdiction must be readjusted. The constitution was made for human beings, not human beings for the constitution, so the constitution will have to be altered for human beings, not vice versa."

"And having amended the constitution?"

"Reform legislation will help [illegible] to eliminate business abuses. But we mustn't place too much faith in it. We cannot accomplish a great deal unless greed and selfishness are removed from the leaders of business and economic constantly crusades against unfair practices. As minister I'd devote more energy to such a crusade than to legislation."

WE talked the telephone bell [illegible] and personal callers interrupted the steady stream. It is always like that, we found, in Toronto, Mr. Factor explained. Representing a Toronto constituency, one in which Nova Canadians—World-be-Canadians and the very poor predominate—he spends a lot of parliament's time and energy on matters of [illegible] all the [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] advice. Whether it is [illegible] a police [illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible] Factor [illegible] sometimes [illegible] about it. [illegible] he will always [illegible] because [illegible] people [illegible] of [illegible] Ottawa.

what was once an active general legal practice is, to use Mr. Factor's own words, "all shot."

LIKE Hon. D. A. Croll, Ontario Minister of Public Welfare, Samuel Factor was born in Russia. In 1902, when he was ten years old, his parents came to Canada and settled in Toronto. Although not knowing a word of English he started to attend junior first grade at McCaul Public School, going to night school at the same time. He could speak French (since forgotten, he laments), and it was through this language that he learned English. He did it so rapidly that after two months he was promoted to junior fourth grade.

From McCaul School he went on to Jarvis Collegiate, where he matriculated in 1908 at the tender age of 16. These years were a time of continual struggle with poverty for the Factor family, and during vacations young Sam worked ten hours a day packing tea in a downtown warehouse for three dollars a week. Recently he met on the street the man who was his foreman in those days. The ex-foreman told Mr. Factor that he had been following his career with keen interest and was not in the least surprised at what he had achieved. Apparently even so prosaic a task as tea-packing can give an indication of the forensic and legal abilities latent in a person.

Only once during his youth was political distinction predicted for Sam Factor. This was when he won second prize in an oratorical contest at Jarvis Collegiate, and one of the judges, commenting on the speech, said that it was so good he felt sure Sam could become a member of Parliament if he tried to. During these years he always took a keen interest in public affairs and developed the ambition to play a part in them. From the start he inclined towards the Liberal viewpoint. The study of history aroused in him an intense admiration for the part Liberalism had played in the struggle for political freedom.

AFTER matriculating he worked for two years as a bookkeeper, then spent five years as an articled pupil in the law office of J. W. Currie, being called to the Bar in 1915. After that he worked as a junior partner with Edmund Bristol, Conservative M.P. for substantially the same area that Mr. Factor represents as a Liberal today. In 1917 he laid aside his gown for a Sam Browne, completed an Officers' Training Corps course and went overseas with the C.E.F. Returning in 1919, he hung out his shingle and began to practise law for himself.

He started his public career at the bottom rung, running as Board of Education candidate for Ward Four in 1923. He won a seat on the Board—the first of his race to do so in Toronto—and was re-elected the following year. In 1926 he was elected to the city council, losing his seat the following year but regaining it in 1930. Since being elected to the House of Commons in that year he has dropped out of municipal politics.

Although in this year's election he had a vastly increased majority, his greatest victory, he feels, was scored when he broke the ice of Toronto Toryism, back on July 28, 1930.

SAMUEL FACTOR, M.P.

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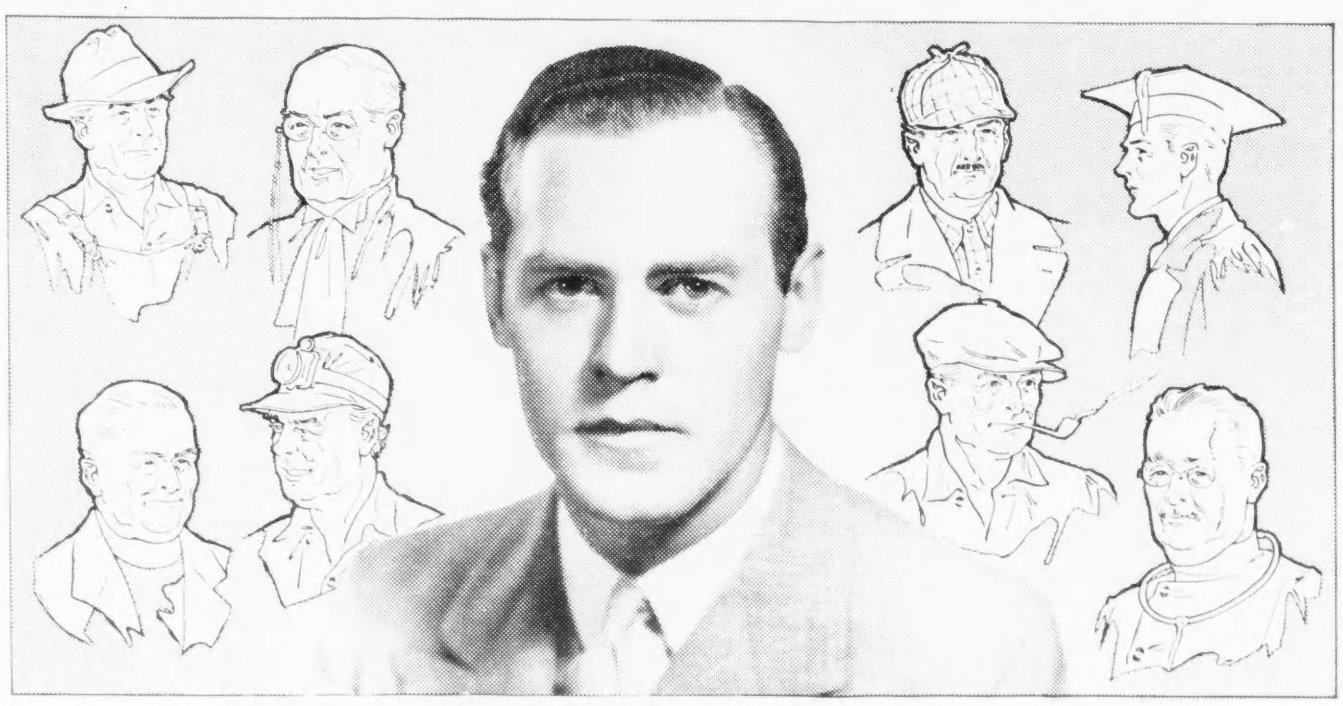

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SECTION II

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 30, 1935

ON THE HIGHWAY FROM CHALK RIVER TO NORTH BAY

BY J. ALLAN CASH

EARLY one morning I set out to explore the recently opened section of the Trans-Canada Highway between Chalk River and North Bay. I had heard glowing accounts of this road, so that, on this beautiful morning of brilliant sunshine and cloudless sky, with the autumn colors at their very best, I naturally looked forward with the keenest anticipation to the drive.

The new road proper starts at Chalk River, a few miles west of Pembroke. There was a road of sorts before, but it was merely a bush road, narrow, rough and winding. One sees it quite often from the wide new gravel highway, crossing and recrossing, dodging here, there and everywhere to avoid obstacles. By way of contrast the new road overrides everything in its path, crossing deep valleys on lofty embankments, piercing hilltops through rock cuts, going steadily onwards no matter what obstructions it meets. Up and down those great rolling hills of the Ottawa Valley, often visible for miles ahead, a white ribbon piercing the dark pine woods that cover the hills, 140 miles of brand-new road.

It is an engineering marvel. Straight, but not so straight that it becomes monotonous. Wide, thirty-five feet or more all the way, with corners scientifically banked and protected, so that one could do the whole distance to North Bay at 60 miles an hour with comparative safety if one wanted to. But one would not want to do anything like this, certainly not the first time one travels on this wonderful road.

I HAD the car filled up with gas at Chalk River, as I did not know when I would find another gas station. I need not have bothered, for new gas stations are springing up all along the route. It is a pity that restrictions cannot be imposed on service stations along a road like this, as to design, color, signs, etc. If they harmonized more with the beautiful surroundings, how very much nicer it would be. But this was about the only discordant note on the whole trip, and service stations have done little as yet to spoil the scenery.

Sitting on the side of the road at Chalk River was an old man, whittling away at a piece of wood, which eventually would assume the shape of a moose, a deer or a bear. His name was Vollrath, so he told me, and he was an old woodsman, well known to the Canadian government, which frequently calls upon him for lecturing on the subject of woodcraft. In his own time he makes a living by carving animals out of wood. Beside him was a large moose which he had carved out of a log of pine wood—a splendid representation of the monarch of the woods. Mr. Vollrath was at the World's Fair, and American tourists who saw him there are still coming to visit him at Chalk River.

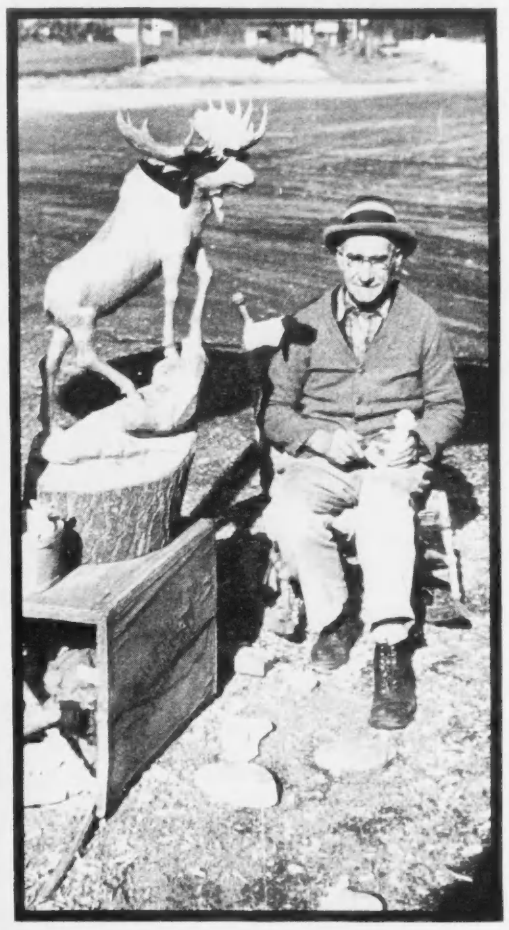
NEAR Port Alexander there are some very fine new cabins, situated off the highway down by the river. Snugly placed among the trees, and made of logs, these cabins are on the edge of a fine sandy beach—one of the best in northern Ontario, according to a government official, with the sand stretching far out into the river, affording excellent and safe bathing. The owner declares that he turned away a thousand visitors last summer, being quite unable to accommodate them.

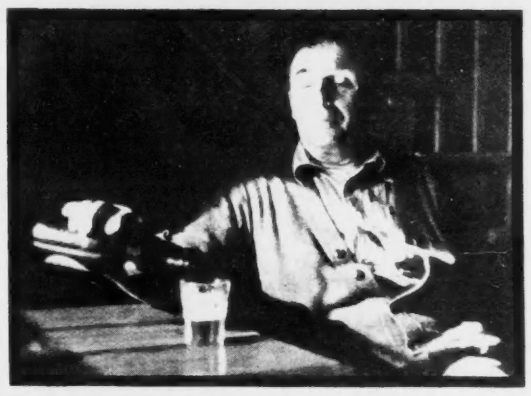
He was very willing to show me around the district, even taking me across the river in his motorboat to the Quebec side. As we approached the other bank of the river the hills towered above us, clothed in glorious golds and reds and yellows among the dark green pines. Outcroppings of rock thrust themselves through the trees, forming great cliffs and buttresses. The river sparkled and shone a lovely blue, whipped into white caps and streaked with foam by a strong breeze.

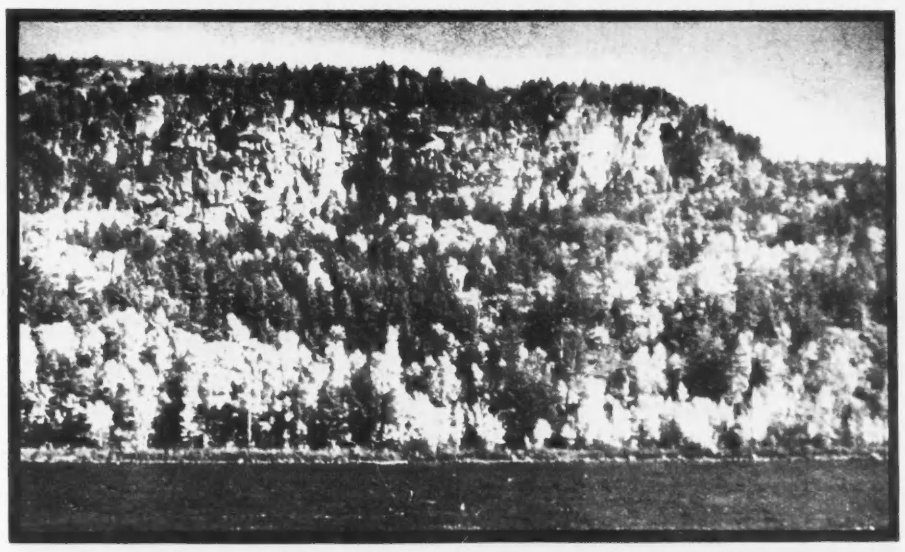
We landed on a point and inspected a new lumber camp that has just been established. The "boss" invited us to have some lunch in the canteen. It was a rough and ready meal, with tin plates and tin basins for tea, but the food—meat, gravy, potatoes, beans, raisin pie and tea—was excellent, especially the pie! I was heartily invited to return again.

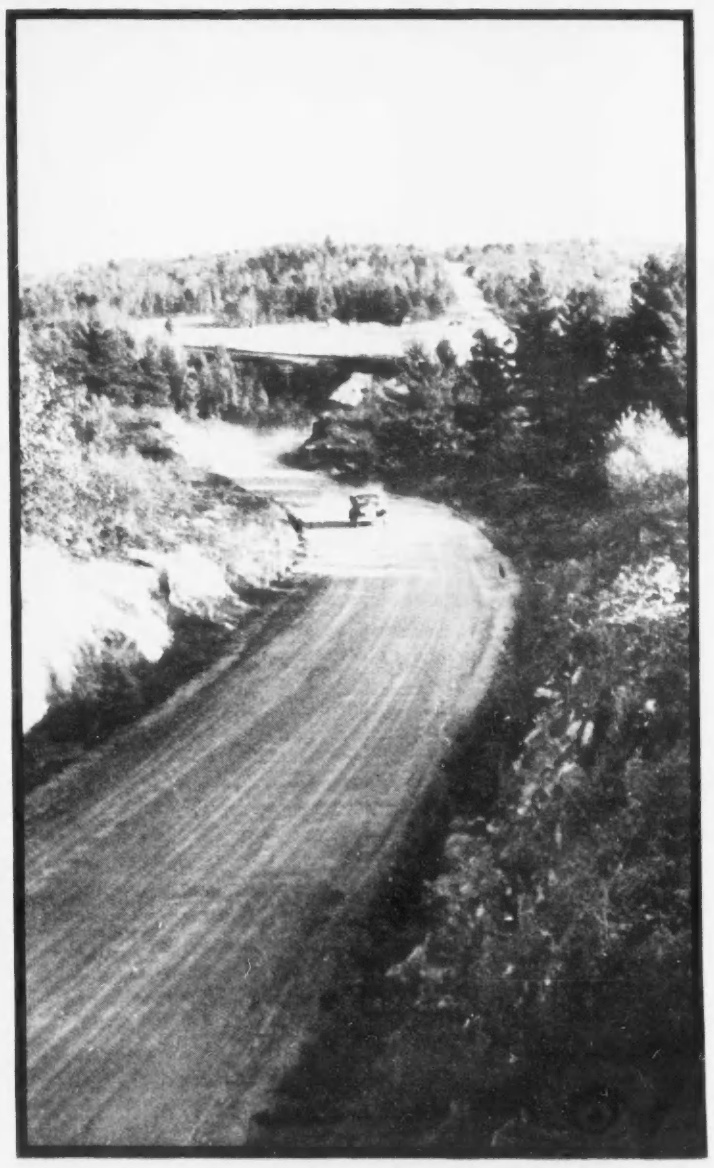
Back on the Ontario side again, my guide took me a few miles further along the highway, then off down a narrow little lane through beautiful woods all ablaze with sunlight filtering through the golden leaves, until we came suddenly to a great steel bridge spanning the river over some fierce white rapids. It seems that this was an old logging road and it extends for more than 25 miles into the mountains, through the most beautiful scenery. But unfortu-

(Continued on Page 20)









CAMERA NOTES OF THE NEW OTTAWA RIVER HIGHWAY. Top right, Chalk River's old wood carver and one of his creations. Second row, a resident and her pet deer; the Des Joachims innkeeper and his "ask-no-credit" sign; a typical village of the Ottawa River country. Below, the river bank in full autumn coloring; the old Hudson's Bay Post at Des Joachims. Top left and bottom right, "It's a good road, isn't it?"

By means of this highway the tourist in the luxury of his deep-cushioned motor-car can now follow, almost turn by turn, the course of one of the great commercial arteries of the olden time, the river along which the fur trade of the ancient voyageurs passed in its heavily laden canoes. The aroma of history hangs about these lofty woods and these foaming rapids. The canoes are gone, but otherwise little is changed.

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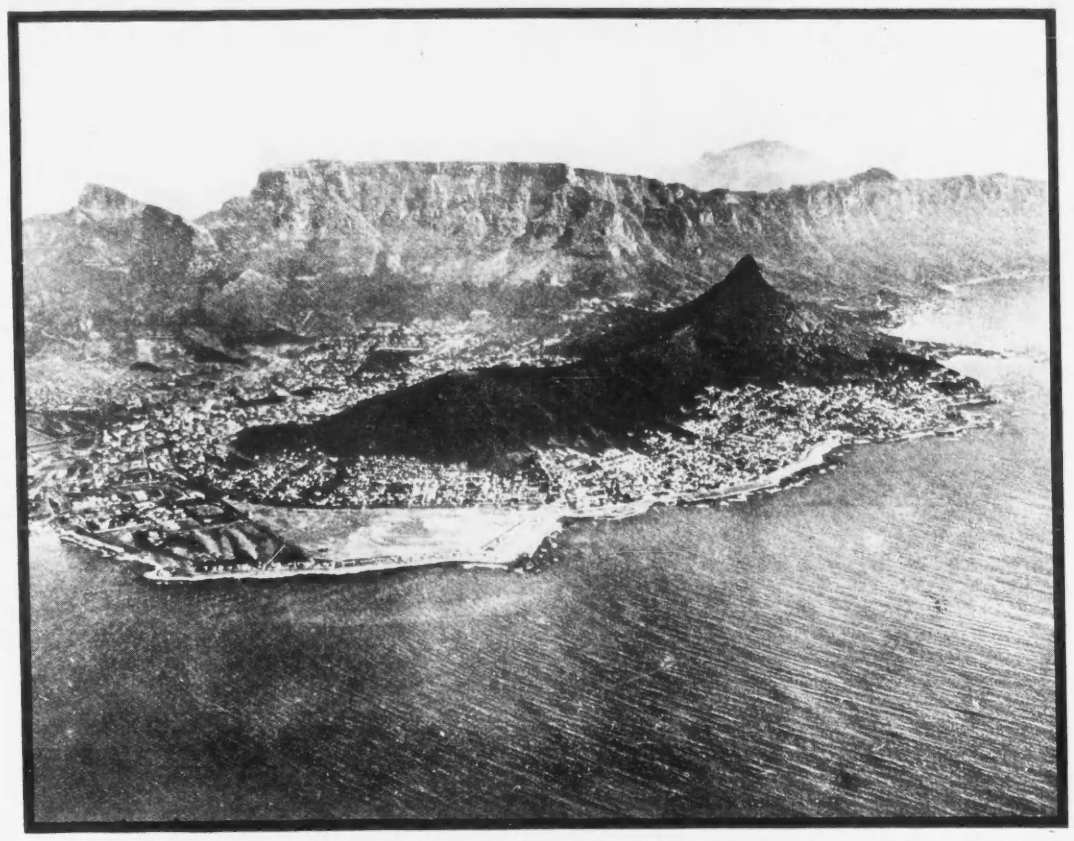

CAPETOWN FROM THE SEA. An unusual photograph which illustrates the magnificent site of the "Mother City of South Africa". In the background towers the rugged barrier which is Table Mountain.
—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbours.

—Ports of Call

"THE DEVIL AND UNCLE"

THE mountain that overlooks Table Bay, the mountain whose vast cliffs dwarf Cape Town to the semblance of a toy city far below, is, so said Francis Drake three hundred years ago, "a most stately thing, the fairest Cape we saw in the whole circumference of the earth," and it was the Portuguese navigators of old, they who first explored the new seaway to the glorious East, who called it by the name that today still stands, the Cape of Good Hope.

There is much to be said for the judgment of these adventurers of a bygone day. The blue chasms, the cloud-crowned summit, the song of birds, the wild flowers that abound, the music of splashing white cascades, all these are the links that bind the affections to the great rock pile that broods over the Cape Peninsula. A grotesque old giant guarding the gateway to South Africa, all the world knows Table Mountain.

There is a tale that in the days of freedom past a dispute arose on Table Mountain. The disputants were the Devil and a Dutchman. Each held himself to be the better and the bigger sinner, and so as the matter was not to be settled, the white clouds began from time to time to creep down from the mountain top and to pour down the cross and fill each valley.

Today, when the mists creep down, men say that Table Mountain is set with its Table Cloth, but the old people still shake their heads and murmur "Oom en die duivel is al weer aanbakkers!" ("The devil and uncle are at it again.")

Thus history and fable and nature have united together to give to man a place with a fascination unlike any other.

THE fairnesses of Table Mountain include climbers now as in the bygone days. There are easy and well known paths to the top. Today's traveler may make a more nothing of it and be safely transported from the ground in a comfortable cabin to set foot on the summit seven minutes after leaving the primary cable station far below. And for hardy souls there is still the sporty fascination of scaling vertical precipices, and sharing the breathless climb that may mean an end in flight of waterfall a thousand feet below.

And what may be seen when the traveler has topped the summit? A great expanse of sea, exquisite ferns and the wild flowers that find their home in mountain tops, the rugged forms of the Hex River Mountains dim in the purple distance, frowning sentinels of the inland road; these are the things that greet one.

And far below, sprawled at the foot of this towering rock mass, Cape Town, the Mother City, long years has the traveler looked down upon a charming place of thatched roofs, of white kaarmuished burghers, and old time high pooped ships riding at anchor in the roadsteads.

Ships have continued to come and go from all the posts of a great world, today men's newest pride rides where once the brave adventurers of old sought their anchorage.

But, today as yesterday, the charm of the city remains. The white sun still drenches the walls of peaceful old Dutch homes that dream in its kindly warmth. And the traveler still reaps the beauty sown by Governor Simon van der Stel when he caused to be planted oleanders, hydrangeas, all the friendly flowers of Europe that took so quickly to their new home, avenues of pine and stately oak; for the environs of the mountain are agleam with a multitude of colors.

Today's traveler looks down at a city that reaches ever outward. Modern methods of transport have enabled the Mother City to push her boundaries far afield. Countless beauty spots have been made accessible. Lion's Head, Camps Bay, Three Anchor Bay, along all the sheltered slopes new homes bravely hug the mountain side. The traveler marvels at these magnificent sites when he thinks back on the dearth of land and the loathsome streets of so many of the world's cities. For fog and sleet have no place here; this is the home of the friendly sun.

ALONG the coast are bays to charm the painter. Kommetjie, Chapmans Bay, Camps Bay; the broad world famed motor highway that winds its one hundred and ten miles around and through the Peninsula clings to the mountain side, anon it skirts the edge of dizzy cliffs; on the right the ocean spreads its blue and sends its white waves tumbling on the dazzling sands below. On the left there rise the lilac tinted Twelve Apostles; and one realizes that the whole Peninsula is a mountain cradled in the sea. One comes suddenly on Hout Bay and its small village, a friendly spot with many a garden rioting with colorful blooms—and so to Cape Point where two oceans meet and mingle their waters. Moving on, the traveler comes to Simonstown, the British naval base; to Fish Hoek, to St. James; and to Muizenberg where the long white rollers are a temptation not to be resisted. For to bathe in a sea so blue, to feel the surging power of the arched sea horses as one rides them shoreward—these are the delights that make Muizenberg and its white sands a precious memory for every traveler who has once enjoyed them.

And so the round of the Peninsula has been made, and we have seen something of the thronging city that is Cape Town; a jewel set in that rugged Peninsula, the Cape of Good Hope.

Yet over all is the mountain, and the mountain that has seen how the ships of the Portuguese and the Dutch came adventuring round the shank end of Africa, that has seen the coming of the English, of the French Huguenots, that has seen peace, and war, and peace again, still broods over the Mother City, and sees, today, South Africa.

GOING UP! South Africans think nothing of making the ascent by aerial cableway to the summit of Table Mountain. They are rewarded by one of the world's most magnificent views.
Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbours.

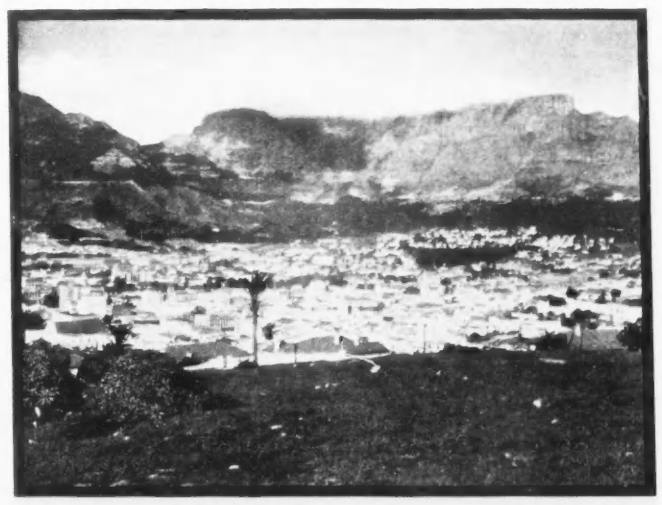

TABLE MOUNTAIN WITH ITS "TABLE CLOTH". But old residents prefer the legend of "The Devil and Uncle" to explain the familiar white mists which drift down from the heights.
Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbours.

• •

TRAVELERS

Mrs. F. Williams, of Yale, and Mrs. Walworth Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, U.S.A., were recent guests at Government House, Ottawa.

Sir John Child, Bart., and Mr. J. P. Philipps, of London, England, were recent guests at Government House, Ottawa.

Commodore and Mrs. Percy Nelles, of Ottawa, have sailed in the Duchess of Bedford to spend two months in England where Commodore Nelles will attend the Naval Conference in London.

Senator, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Bonbright and Mr. Bonbright, in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, are sailing on December 8th for England where they will visit their son-in-law and daughter, the Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, of Penshurst, Kent.

Mrs. C. Porteous and her daughter, Miss Frances Porteous, who have been at their home, "Les Grosardieras," the Isle of Orleans, for the past six months, are spending the winter at the Linton in Montreal.

Colonel Hanford MacNider and Mrs. MacNider, of Mason City, Iowa, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Blackburn, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Eric L. Harvie has returned to Calgary, Alta., from a visit to England.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fox, of Toronto, have left by motor to spend several weeks in Santa Monica, California.

FOR WINTER SPORTS AND REVELS

AUSTRIA

OVERNIGHT FROM CHANNEL PORTS
ONE HOUR FROM WINTER OLYMPICS

White gleam of crystal slopes, turrets of ancient towns, flash of bright regalia, silver bells, echo of the ski call, charm of ancient days, new-winter vigour of youthful holidays . . . Experts on skis, novices, onlookers, lovers of life—we give you AUSTRIA. The maximum of enjoyment at the minimum of expense. 60% railway reductions, no visa fees for American Olympic visitors. Ten fast trains daily from the games to Innsbruck, Tyrol's quaint capitol, with its two cable railways, its long runs, Seefeld, Igls, Zürs, the 54 runs of Kitzbühel, the playground of princes . . . Reutte, Ehrwald, Berwang around the Zugspitze from the Olympics . . . Hofgastein's radio-active springs . . . Vienna's winter carnival and subtle graces . . . Semmering's bright parade. All sports, superb instruction, consistent snow conditions, cable railways, high merriment. Follow the snow-trail to the Land of Gemütlichkeit.

Federation Internationale de Ski events in Innsbruck Feb. 21st to 24th.

For details consult your local travel agent, or write

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DEPT. D, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE WONDERLAND of THE PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand, sister Dominion of Canada in the British Empire of Nations, invites you to visit her wonderful scenic beauties, and partake in her unrivalled sports — fishing, hunting and bathing.

New Zealand—a trip of two weeks over tropical seas with calls at the storied Islands of the Pacific.

New Zealand — Maoriland — the pocket edition of the scenic world, where nature provides unforgettable wonders, including the Glow worm caves of Waitomo, and Geyserland of Rotorua.

New Zealand travel is inexpensive — $4.00 Canadian equal to £1 New Zealand.

New Zealand tours are planned, itineraries provided and costs estimated at all reputable travel agencies or at the office of

THE NEW ZEALAND TOURIST COMMISSIONER
320 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

SWIM IN Moonlit Surf—!

Moonlight bathing parties are an institution in Barbados and no wonder. Creamy sand and clear, warm water all around the coast-line provide the finest swimming in the world. Brilliant tropical days and nights, in an atmosphere as British as Brussels sprouts. Living costs, in hotel or cottage, are very low. Fine motor roads, and cars for daily or monthly hire. Golf, sailing, tennis, riding, fishing (barracuda, dolphin, king fish, flying fish).

LOW LIVING COSTS *make wintering in Barbados an actual economy.*

Even Temperature
Dec. - April: 70 - 80 F.
May - Nov.: 76 - 88 F.

For information and illustrated booklet apply
CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS, LTD.
CANADA-WEST INDIES LEAGUE,
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BARBADOS PUBLICITY COMM., Barbados, B.W.I.
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BARBADOS
A bit of England where the Trade Winds blow!
British West Indies

British West Indies

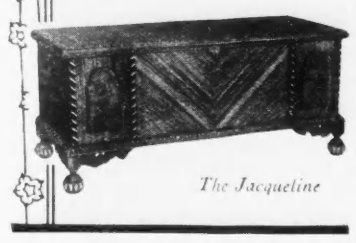
The Social and Recreational Rendezvous—situated amid Beautiful Gardens and Shady Trees. All outside rooms—moderately equipped — French chef — moderate rates — open year round. *Write or Cable for Particulars.*

HEIRLOOM CHESTS

What a safety deposit box is to a business man, so is a fine cedar chest to a maid or matron. Heirloom Chests have that beauty and fine construction that gives lasting delight.

Many maids — many minds; Heirloom designs are varied to gratify any desire. All of the finest construction.

THE CHESLEY CHAIR CO., LIMITED
CHESLEY - CANADA



The Jacqueline

Have you found the SUNNY PACKAGE on your grocer's shelf?

It's a delicious ready-to-eat cereal. Millions of Canadians have found Kellogg's ALL-BRAN a safe, effective means of correcting common constipation—the kind caused by lack of "bulk" in the menu.

Laboratory measurements show that ALL-BRAN provides "bulk" to aid elimination. ALL-BRAN also supplies vitamin B and iron.

The "bulk" in this tempting cereal is more effective than that found in fruits and vegetables—because it resists digestion better. Within the body, it absorbs moisture, and forms a soft mass. Gently, this cleans out the intestinal waste.

Isn't this natural food better than taking patent medicines? Two tablespoonfuls of ALL-BRAN daily are usually sufficient. Chronic cases with each meal. If this fails to give relief, see your doctor.

Enjoy ALL-BRAN as a cereal, or cook into appetizing recipes. Kellogg's ALL-BRAN contains much more needed "bulk" than part-bran products. In the red-and-green package. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

Keep on the Sunny Side of Life

THE SORENO

One of Florida's finest American plan hotels. On Tampa Bay. 300 rooms. Pleasant social life. All outdoor sports. Booklet. Soreno Lund, Jr., Mgr.

ST. PETERSBURG-FLORIDA

'Neath the BLUE MOUNTAINS

of JAMAICA

Join the Winter colony at lovely Constant Spring Hotel . . . situated in its own 165-acre estate, with 18-hole golf course. A new reinforced concrete hotel, it is always delightfully cool. Every room with bath and private porch. Swimming pool, tennis courts, riding, polo, sailing, fishing. For rates and reservations write to

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CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL
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LIMITED
Established 50 years

MOVING PACKING
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LONG DISTANCE MOVING
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—London Letter

"BOOM" LEAVES THE "YARD"

BY P. O'D

November 11th.

ARMISTICE DAY again! And with the war-clouds rolling up darker and more menacing than ever! This seems to be a world which never really takes to heart any lesson, however tragic.

London is following once more what has become the traditional ceremony for the commemoration of the Great War and the men who died in it. As usual the ceremonies centre about the Cenotaph in Whitehall, though there is also a service at the Royal Exchange in the City.

And in every village throughout the land people today gather at the War Memorial to pray and to remember. Not the least poignant reminder of the desolation of war, these groups of quiet country folk standing in silence about the village cross, with their wreaths and sheafs of flowers for the dead. It is a spectacle to make even the hottest-blooded militarist ask himself if anything, except absolute national safety, is worthy of such sacrifices.

"BOOM" RETIRES

THIS year's Armistice ceremonies mark the last appearance of Lord Trenchard as Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis. The supervision of the arrangements has been his last police job. Though no official announcement has yet been made, it is understood that he is to go back to the Air Force, where he first made his great reputation. And he is to be succeeded by another Air Force chief, Sir Philip Game, who was until recently the Governor-General of New South Wales—and a most successful and popular one.

Lord Trenchard's régime at Scotland Yard has at various times come in for a good deal of criticism. It was felt that he was militarizing the Police Force, that he was unduly favoring Army officers, and that policemen with a lifetime of metropolitan experience were being dismissed to make way for young fellows out of the universities. Some of his innovations, such as the Police College at Hendon, with the students dining in evening dress, gave the humorists a great chance. And they took full advantage of it.

But Lord Trenchard was never a man to worry very much about criticism. Not for nothing was he nicknamed "Boom." He went steadily on with his work of reorganization, without any attempt at self-justification—silently "booming," as it were—until now even his bitterest critics are forced to admit that his various reforms have added enormously to the efficiency of the Force. It has never before been so well-equipped mechanically and scientifically, and never more thoroughly organized and disciplined. And London has never been so safe from the depredations of criminals.

The keynote of Lord Trenchard's policy as Police Commissioner was his recognition of the fact that the modern criminal of the really dangerous type is well-organized, well-equipped, and very often highly intelligent. He decided that the only way to master him was to be better organized, better equipped, and more intelligent. He was further of the opinion that this is essentially a job for young men of brains and education—the more education the better.

Hence the enormous extension of police wireless and telephones, the fast motor-squads, the map-room in Scotland Yard, and the laboratories with the technical experts to man them. Hence also the Police College and even the dinner-jackets. It was part of his plan to attract the public-school type of young man into the service, and to make him feel that police work offered a useful, profitable, and even distinguished career.

Probably his greatest reform—and the one that aroused the bitterest opposition and the loudest denunciations—was his substitution, with the concurrence of the Home Office, of promotion by merit for the old rule of promotion by seniority. Results have justified him. There are still a number of old-timers at Headquarters, but only because they are the best men for the job.

The others have been pensioned off, and their places taken by comparatively young men. They are new brooms, perhaps, but they sweep clean. And that, after all, is what you want of a police force. Certainly London has never before been swept so clean of criminals of every class. It is a great tribute to Lord Trenchard's four years of work.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

JUBILEE YEAR has been a year of processions and public spectacles. The last of them occurred on Saturday, the Lord Mayor's Show; and this time, as was only fitting, it was bigger and more entertaining than for many years past. But then the Lord Mayor's Show is always entertaining. It is an absurdity, a complete anachronism, and it costs Heaven only knows how much in interrupted business and delayed traffic. But it is worth it all. It is great fun, and London would be a much poorer and duller place without it.

This year's Show was agricultural in character—a reminder, if one was needed, that your true Londoner is almost always a countryman at heart. The new Lord Mayor, Sir Percy Vincent, is himself a farmer on his off-days from the City. And he came to London from the country as a boy to be apprenticed in the good old traditional way. It is said to have been his own express desire that the country should thus be brought to town for his official parade.

It was. There were country carts drawn by huge shining farm horses, prize porkers, a flock of turkeys, and floats displaying almost every form of rural activity, including a bevy of pretty dairymaids at work in short-sleeved dresses of sprigged muslin—which must have been a bit chilly, in spite of the autumn sunshine.

There was even a rural "pub," with the customers sitting out in front of the ivied door with their pots in their hands—and something in the pots, too! Incidentally, among the smocked patrons were two or three well-known newspapermen, including the Marquess of Donegall. They were chosen, I suppose, as being men who really knew something about beer. And it is only fair to say that they did everything possible to impart complete verisimilitude to the scene. Cushy job!

CONGO IS DEAD

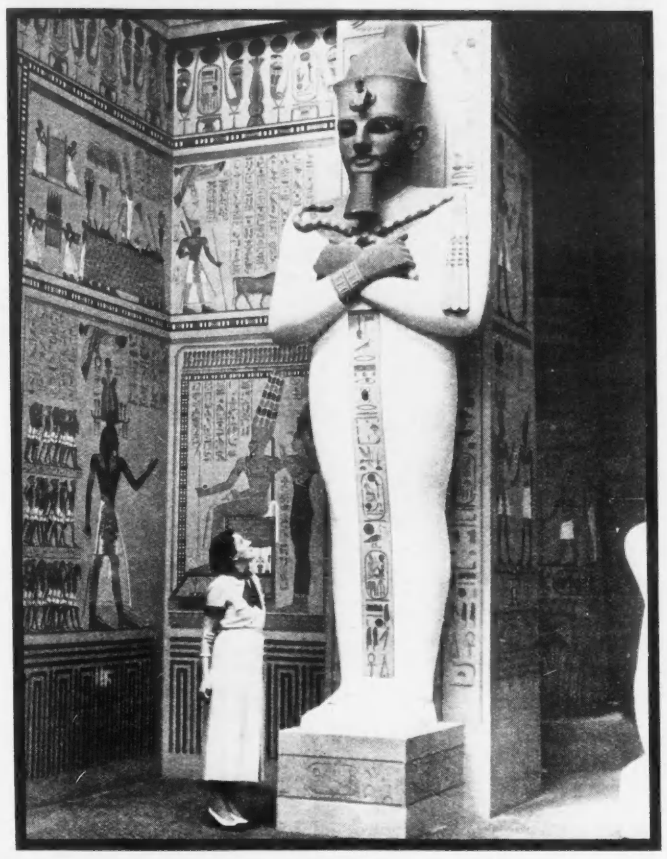
CONGO, London's one and only okapi, is dead; and there is sorrow, not only in Regent's Park, but among all the thousands who patronize the Zoo. For the okapi was the new star turn, and probably the most valuable animal in all that immense collection. Besides, it was a personal gift from the King of Belgium, who had promised one to the Prince of Wales. It was here only three months. And now, once more, the only okapis in captivity in the world are the two at Antwerp.

It is some satisfaction to know that the okapi's death was in no wise due to any neglect on the part of the Zoo authorities, or the moist inclemency of the English climate, or the hospitable desire of spectators to feed him buns and toffee and things okapis are not accustomed to in their native wilds. The post-mortem examination revealed that he was suffering from a form of liver-trouble, contracted in the Congo, which would have killed him just as certainly, even if he had never been captured.

Last September I went up to Regent's Park to have a look at him. He was a gawky, gentle creature, and looked rather like a short-necked giraffe with an admixture of zebra. He was about the size of a mule, though a good deal higher in front than behind. He had also a mule's soft, brown coat, but his yellow legs were striped with black, and his head was unmistakably a giraffe's.

Altogether a queer and even amusing sort of misfit, though no doubt Nature had a place for him in her plan when she created him. And now, let us hope, he has some place to wander there in spirit, free from hunger and thirst and the perils of the wilderness, while the mortal part of him will be stuffed and mounted and placed in Kensington Museum.

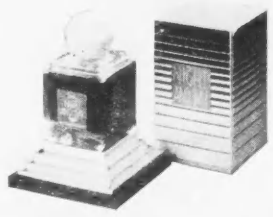
It is a sad ending to a short but brilliant public career.



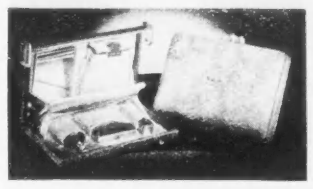
RESTORATION AT CRYSTAL PALACE. A visitor looking at one of the giant Statues in the Egyptian Court which has been restored.

RESTORATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. The Crystal Palace is the only building in England possessing a series of Architectural Courts of educational value. They were the work of Wyatt, the architect of the courtyard of the India Office, and they were at the Crystal Palace when it was opened by Queen Victoria in 1854. Eighty years ago the Emperor Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie visited the Crystal Palace and the Architectural Courts formed one of the most remarkable and brilliant features of the exhibition. Since then the hand of time has dulled their brightness, but the visit of the Duke of Kent recently found them restored by the very skilful work of a body of artists who have been inspired by the magnificent production of their predecessors eighty years ago. Above, the Main Hall, showing the Crystal Fountain and some of the statues which have been restored.

Let Elizabeth Arden do your Christmas Shopping for you



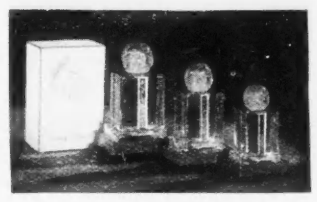
Is she a connoisseur of perfume? "Night and Day" [illegible] $25



Is she party-minded? Elizabeth Arden's Evening Bag $27.50

Is she a very great beauty? [illegible] Box [illegible] $13

Is she fond of travel? [illegible] Travel Case [illegible]



Is she a proud patrician lady? [illegible] Blue Grass Perfume [illegible]

ELIZABETH ARDEN
Toronto Salon Simpsons

Elizabeth Arden, New York.
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EUGENIE WOODRUFF AND JIMMY STRUTHERS
LATE FEATURE AT WALDORF ASTORIA & PLAZA HOTELS, NEW YORK CITY

Now—

YOU CAN SEE THEM NIGHTLY AT THE
SUPPER DANCE in the
Oak Room, King Edward Hotel

Every evening these superb dancers are delighting our many patrons. Never before have we presented a more popular feature, judged by the enthusiastic reception they are receiving.

If you have not yet seen Eugenie Woodruff and Jimmy Struthers, be sure to visit the Supper Dance in the Oak Room at an early date.

Supported by Luigi Romanelli and His Orchestra

Long favorites at the Supper Dance, Luigi Romanelli and his orchestra provide a perfectly attuned combination for his famous guest-artists.

King Edward Hotel

F. KIRBY HUNT, General Manager

STOP THE SPREAD OF COLDS . . . *Use*
KLEENEX FOR HANDKERCHIEFS

AT HOME . . . Kleenex *only* should be used for handkerchiefs. Then when one member of the family has a cold it will not spread like wildfire. There are over 50 other different home uses for Kleenex, too.

AT SCHOOL . . . One pupil can start an epidemic of colds that will rage throughout the entire school. Protect other children as well as your own. Give your child Kleenex disposable tissues to use as handkerchiefs.

AT OFFICE . . . Keep a box of Kleenex handy. In this way thousands save the loss of valuable time due to colds . . . and avoid the discomfort, the ill-appearance of a raw, red nose.

NOW AT A NEW LOW PRICE! There is *only one* Kleenex. To be sure you get it ask for it by name. Do not accept substitution of inferior tissues.

BY APPOINTMENT

SILVO—the Gentle Liquid Polish for YOUR Silver

There is nothing better than Silvo to preserve and retain the glow that is silver's real charm.

Lovely plain surfaces identify the King Cedric design in Community Plate. Keep *all* your silver at its best with Silvo.

Write us for free sample of

Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

A REEL DAY in the life of a LUXABLE SWEATER

● Tested first in clear water, any sweater that comes through with flying (i.e. fast) colours, can safely be washed in gentle Lux. Only remember that you must use *lukewarm* water . . . *never* hot.

● An outline drawn on a piece of heavy paper before washing serves as a guide for restoring sweater to its proper shape afterwards. If this is not convenient, measure the garment carefully with a tape.

● Rich, lasting Lux suds and lukewarm water come next. Squeeze suds *gently* through material. Never rub, for rubbing tends to mat the fibres. Rinse thoroughly three times in almost cool water.

● Gently squeeze out water, roll in a Turkish towel and knead out remaining moisture. Ease sweater back to measurements, or pin to outline on something firm (a rug is excellent). Dry flat in a moderate temperature.

LUX

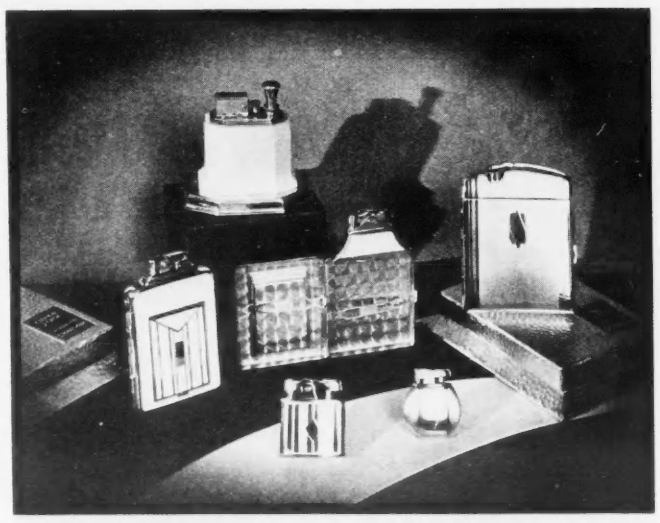
LUX WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS

DRESSING TABLE

Suggestions For Christmas Gifts

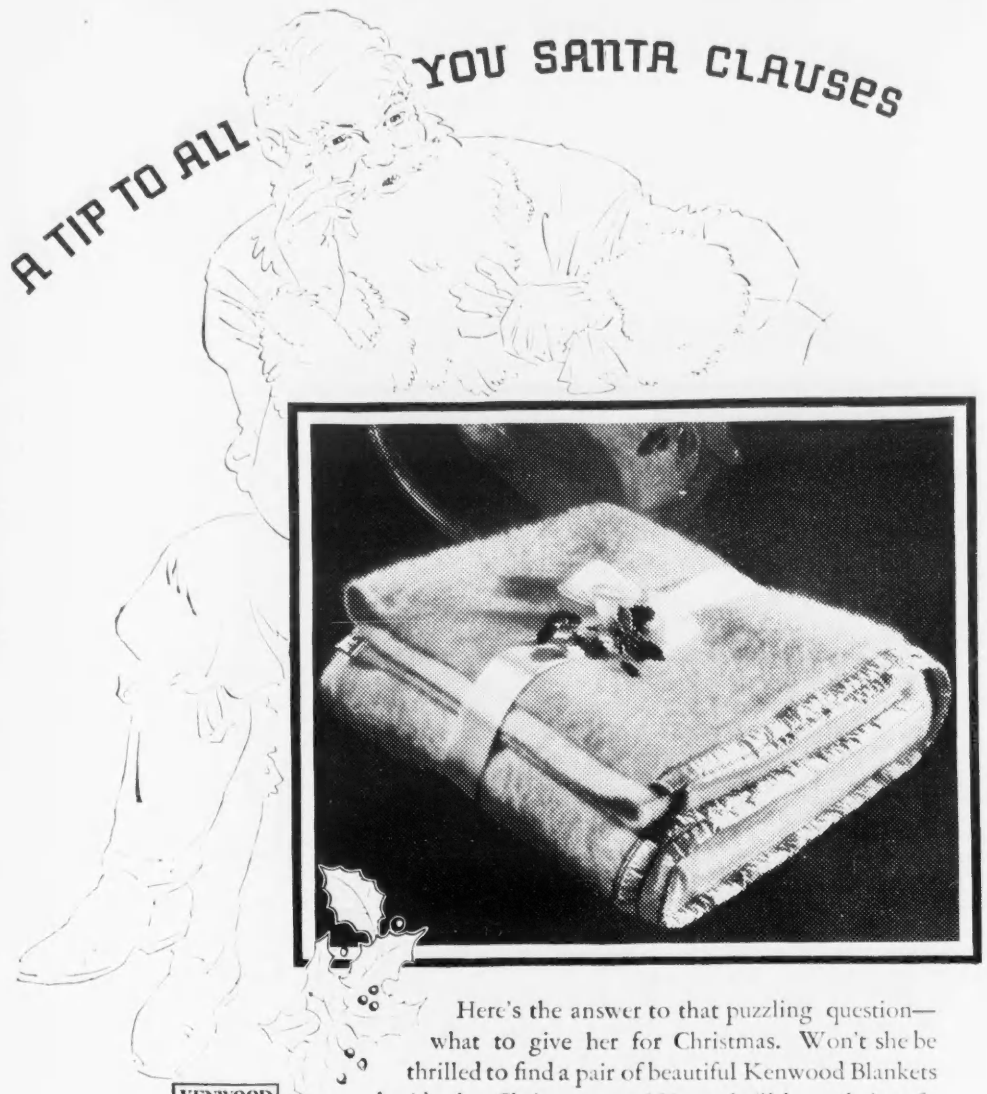
FITTED WITH EXPANDING TRAYS and filled with Innoxa preparations for the most complete care of the skin, this touring outfit deluxe should prove a most congenial travelling companion. Also shown is a large bottle of Innoxa Complexion Milk and the Powder Duet containing day and evening powder.

THE SWEET ODOR OF LAVENDER pervades these Christmas groups of Yardley preparations. At the upper left is a set for the man which includes a metal box filled with talc, a wooden bowl of shaving soap and a shaker bottle of lotion. Lower left, a wooden box filled with Lavendomeal and a box of bath powder. Right, bath and complexion preparations.



"LIGHTING UP" BECOMES SOMEWHAT OF A RITE with the Ronson lighters shown above. Top, "Touch-Tip" lighter for the table or desk. Center, "Masterpact", a compact unit of lighter, cigarette compartment, powder vanity with loose powder sifter and mirror. Right, for the man . . . "Twentycase", which includes a lighter and space for twenty cigarettes. Below, individual lighters, engine turned, with monogram shields.

GAY YULETIDE BOXES IN VIVID COLORS have been designed by Colgate and Palmolive to hold shaving preparations liked by men. They contain all the ingredients of the complete shave . . . after shave lotion, shaving cream, talcum, soap or dental cream. Also shown is a group of preparations in the Cashmere Bouquet fragrance . . . one that is particularly suitable for the young girl.



Here's the answer to that puzzling question—what to give her for Christmas. Won't she be thrilled to find a pair of beautiful Kenwood Blankets beside the Christmas tree! How she'll love their soft, rich colorings, their fleecy lightness—and how she'll revel in their cozy warmth. Of course, she knows the Kenwood label means fast colors and lifetime service.

KENWOOD WOOL PRODUCTS

It is not a Kenwood unless it bears this label.

Beautiful shades of rose, green, blue, gold, lavender, tan and yellow to choose from. Plain or reversible. Bound with pure silk ribbon to match. Kenwood Mills Limited, Arnprior, Ont.

Madawaska Blankets

For those who wish a high quality, reliable blanket at a lower price, Kenwood Mills have produced the Madawaska Blanket. It is made of pure wool. A really beautiful blanket that will give splendid satisfaction and long wear.

KENWOOD *All wool* BLANKETS

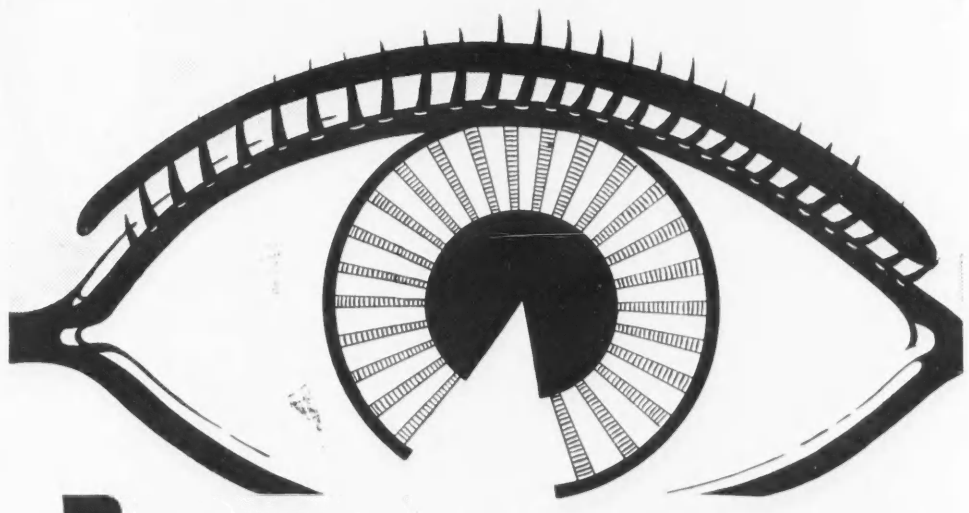
KENWOOD *All wool* BLANKETS

ARE EXCLUSIVE IN TORONTO WITH

Simpson's

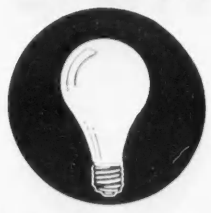
Second Floor

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED



PROTECT YOUR SIGHT WITH *better* LIGHT

One of the principal causes of defective eyesight is insufficient or improper lighting. Protect the sight of every one in your family by making sure that where reading or fine work is done, the light is sufficient for comfort. See that each lamp is properly shaded to prevent direct glare. Visit the Hydro showroom. We will be glad to advise you on your lighting problems.



Telephone AD. 2261 for Hydro Long Life Lamps. Order enough to replace burnt-out and blackened lamps and have a few spares on hand.

TORONTO HYDRO ELECTRIC SHOP

14 CARLTON STREET
Telephone ADelaide 2261

Crown of Glory

Even dull, lifeless hair gleams with lustrous loveliness when washed with Evan Williams Shampoo, the safe herbal hair wash. Use "Camomile" for fair hair, "Ordinary" for dark hair. Sold everywhere.

Famous for 36 years. Used by pretty women the world over.

EVAN WILLIAMS SHAMPOOS

KEEP THE HAIR YOUNG

She's gloriously lovely NOW — *but*

There's a **DEADLINE** *on her teeth*

PLEASE EXTRACT TEETH MARKED

BEAUTY fades fast when your teeth begin to go. That's why it's such a tragedy to let gum-neglect put a "deadline" on your teeth.

Many people discover too late that merely *cleaning* the teeth isn't enough. That proper gum care is even more essential. For, authorities agree that gum-neglect robs more adults of teeth than any other cause.

See your dentist regularly. And brush your teeth and massage your gums twice daily with Forhan's—the tooth paste that protects your gums as it cleans your teeth.

Originated by Dr. R. J. Forhan, for 26 years a pyorrhea specialist, Forhan's contains his special preparation, long used by dentists everywhere for the care of the gums.

Your money can buy no finer tooth paste than Forhan's. At all drug stores. There's "an ounce of prevention" in every tube.

Forhan's

The original tooth paste for GUMS *and* TEETH

IN THE FOREST HILL LIVING ROOM of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Burke Allen, walls and woodwork done in soft-toned antique white provide a restful and space-creating background for a scheme of furnishing that embodies a self-figured wall-to-wall carpet of quiet green, curtains of ruby-hued damask, a late Queen Anne chair upholstered in matching damask, a fine Adam commode hand-decorated in the style of Angelica Kaufman and a Chinois mirror above the mantel—with all the color elements bound together by the hand-blocked Georgian linen used on several pieces.

—Photo courtesy Thornton-Smith Company, Limited.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THE Horse Show at the Winter Fair attracted more people on its opening night than ever before, and we don't wonder. It was a better show.

We think anyone who doesn't know what he wants for Christmas and is going about worrying over it should ask Santa Claus for that delightful horse from Kansas that, with its rider, puts on what is called a *Dressage* exhibition. If you can imagine the Russian ballet in slow motion you will visualize something of the effect achieved by one horse in a huge arena—Oh, so pretty! Oh, so gay! We remembered a phrase from *Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens:* "The fairies don't say 'We feel happy'; the fairies say 'We feel *dancy!*'" We might mention that you had better include the rider in your request—might as well have the whole thing—and we understand Captain Hiram P. Tuttle has a good deal to do with his horse's effect. "*So*"—to paraphrase Mr. Belloc—"just tell your Papa where the horse can be got, and if he is terribly rich he will buy you the creature; or else he will not. I cannot be positive which."

We thought the circus lady in her dardevil ride was a very odd inclusion on the same program as "Cy Murray," the delicate stepping horse. It may not upset the Humane Society to see a mild white horse ridden at a fence flaming with paraffin oil, but it's just possible it should. Our native wit informed us the number of times the horse refused the fence was largely instigated by its oddly dressed rider, and though it probably didn't hurt him to leap the fire, we found ourself feeling very odd. From a spectator's point of view it was evil, and some of us knew it.

Three Scotch Shepherd dogs from Saskatchewan herding five well-nourished sheep and eight matronly geese brought down the house. Such guile and wisdom in control of such simple idiocy was very touching. Even the clever hunters leaping their appalling barriers later on paled in comparison.

SACHA GUITRY, the celebrated French actor-manager, has made a delightful thing of his autobiography, "If Memory Serves," published by Doubleday, Doran, and costing $3.00, has an easy-going frankness that is very disarming. The boy Sacha's education may, indeed, have completely baffled twelve Separate Schools, but it developed a man who has a way with him.

He was born to the theatrical world he describes so entertainingly, his father, Lucian, a famous actor, and his mother an actress. It wasn't until he wrote his first play, however, that his future was decided, for his earliest parts brought him no praise as an actor. Now, as everyone knows, he rates with the best in France.

The book is full of shrewd comments on men, women and affairs—including some sound criticism of child education—and there are so many short stories and neat Gallic jokes it is very easy reading. Here and there perhaps *Colette's* breath might be fancied to stir the pages, but a little Colette is very enlivening. All sorts of fascinating people appear—Bernhardt, Réjane, Clemenceau, Monet, and Yvonne Printemps (who used to be Mrs. Sacha Guitry)—to name only a few. There is an American tour with a bright view of New York and Montreal through French eyes.

This is, of course, a translation, but an extraordinarily neat and vivid one. They can be so tiresome. Only once did we feel a sentence might have been improved. In the description of the stage-fright fiasco when the hero "felt lost, saddened, *in bits*"—might not *in bits* have been more comfortably translated "shattered"? We're probably wrong.

DOWNRIGHT lazy by nature, investigating the allure of the newest negligees always affects us as catnip does the cat.

First we get a bit jittery and then our eyes glaze and we begin moving about the office with languid grace, mentally followed by a fur-trimmed train of slithery velvet. If the coma is allowed to continue, we can feel the wide sleeve falling away from our white arm as we rearrange the masses of gardenias in their low silver bowl. It's at this point that the telephone usually rings and an exasperated voice asks where in France is our copy.

They are harder than ever to take stonally this year. If you fancy velvet the sky is practically the limit. We tried on a dark amethyst model at $175.00 that wasn't bad at all. It had a round neck with a frilled collar caught on the buzzin with a big bunch of flesh-colored violets, the train extending from an engaging little rosette-bustle. You could entertain the Duchess of Kent in it without feeling dowdy. For about $20.00 less, the same Paris designer offers you a blue velvet affair with a golden lame yoke. Coming down nearer earth we fell flat in love with a sky blue quilted velvet, double-breasted coat, full-length, "Prince of Wales," closely fitted through the waist, big lapels, pockets, 'n'everything. Just a honey. Its relative in salmon pink is lapelled with black and lined with it, too—"vurry" effective. Have either for less than $40.00, and what a Christmas present! They come from *Becker* sis of Paris—a good house. The quilted satins and crepe-de-chines have never been so grand all long, as they should be, cleverly fitted, and quilted in lovely flowery patterns by hand. French zenanas that incredibly light and warm wool-backed, blistered, satin stuff with the big *elastic* are to be had in exquisite colors for under $40.00, too. They last and last. For less than $16.00 you can buy lovely crepe-de-chine robes, well wadded and quilted and made right here, in celestial colors. They have enormous flared lapels and cleverly braided belts. A tailored gal, looking for less warmth and more style, will crash over a dramatic navy silk gown with an American beauty front panel and collar in one, an Ascot, and handsomely flared Renaissance sleeves and a trick belt ornament. It comes also in black and white, and fuschia and aqua-blue very Russian-ballet *"Presage"* stuff. They are less than $30.00. Lovely French hand worked crepe-de-chines, tailored or lace trimmed in pastel colors, are plentiful again at less than $11.00. Of course you can climb anywhere you like in finer laces and more handwork, but the $35.00 ones are slick enough for the most pampered femininity.

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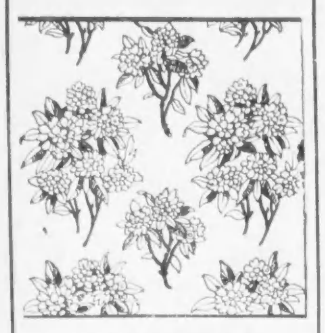

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

ADÈLE M. GIANELLI, SOCIAL EDITOR

TORONTO

THE King's Year at the Winter Fair and a royal Show it was! From the top of the gorgeous crowns that armorially surmounted the Coliseum, to the tips of the rose-petals of emblematic beauty, the Royal Winter Fair was regal. The King's message emblazoned it and a U.S.A. compliment starred it, for said that Kentucky Colonel judging here, "I have been at eighteen American shows this year and none has been so beautifully presented, even in exotic Santa Barbara." We liked to think that that included the well-dressed feminine galaxy in the boxes as well as the horses, roses, apples, cattle, pheasants, goldfish and other prize-winning lovelies that competed there in thoroughbred classification, for it is the ringside social circle that is our immediate concern.

Imported certainly, however, was one of the most lovely looking of the social world, Lady Willoughby de Broke, who made the Judges' Box where Lord Willoughby de Broke had headquarters, the centre of attraction on the opening night. On the evening that His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Bruce came on with their dinner-party, Lady Willoughby sat with them wearing a chaplet of gold leaves in her fair hair and a cape of luxurious cinnamon-fox furs over a cloth-of-gold gown. Mrs. Bruce and Lady MacBrien for whom Mrs. F. W. Cowan had given a dinner the previous night when she arrived from Ottawa with General Sir James, were two brunette types of beauty, and within the ring, those two equestrians, Mrs. Eric Phillips of Oshawa, and Mrs. John Bouvier III of New York, well deserved blue ribbons on appearance.

And what a week of prize-winning parties! It was a busy time for that trio of indefatigable hosts, Mr. Gordon Perry, Major Clifford Sifton and Mr. Murray Fleming—now definitely the "Big Three" of this ring. Mr. Perry's gala luncheon with seven hundred acceptances and His Excellency, the Governor-General, as honor-guest, is taking place after this goes to press, but more of vice-regal functions next week. Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton received at the Horse Show Committee's supper at the Eglinton Hunt Club the opening night, and Mr. Murray Fleming with Mr. and Mrs. John McKee and Major Bate were the "entente cordiales" introducing the numerous visitors including the lions of the king, officers of the U.S.A., French, Dutch and Chilean cavalry teams. Beyond the illuminated horseshoe for luck, the ringside of food under canopies of flowers and blue and gold ribbons made a delectable showing; evening gowns, too, emerging from enveloping wraps, won applause; the orchestra played inspiring tunes, and everybody was there from the M.F.H., Mr. George Watson, and the D.O.C., Brigadier W. H. P. Elkins—who with Mrs. Elkins was in a party with Colonel and Mrs. Logie Armstrong, but Mrs. George Watson was much missed with her daughter, Elizabeth, who had that bad hunting accident.

Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton's was the next supper-party after the show, and never did "Killyree" have a jollier party, everybody voting it a supreme success. Colonel Eaton's restoration to health, Mrs. Eaton in a stunning white Mainbocher model, their daughter, Margaret, still in smart riding-kit and their son, Jock, with his fair bride-to-be, contributing to that success. Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall arrived with the "cold-shoulder guard" as it were, of the vice-regal party, accompanying them being Captain Boyle, A.D.C., who is staying with them. Mrs. R. J. Christie came on with some of her dinner-party which included Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Dunlaid and Mrs. Victor Cawthra. And Lady Kemp with Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt and Mr. Gordon Perry came on from Nazimova's moving performance at the theatre.

AN EXCLUSIVE SNAPSHOT of Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, taken in Germany on the morning that they announced their engagement, just five days after they had first met at a Flying Meet. Lord Willoughby de Broke is in Toronto judging at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show and Lady Willoughby de Broke is a popular visitor with him.

The music room of "Killyree" itself, was interesting enough to be a stage-setting with its dramatic staircase and fine mantel beside which Colonel George Drew was holding a "flying" conversation with Lord Willoughby de Broke, he and Lady Willoughby, who had done the Cat Show among the afternoon's whirl, coming on with Mrs. H. A. Richardson's dinner for her guests, Commander and Mrs. Hastings of Ottawa. Signor Luigi Petrucci was with them beside the baronial buffet in a merry circle with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck and Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, and Baron van Grovestins was admiring the shelves of silver trophies won by the Oriole stables. Along in the green drawing-were Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Bishop room with its gorgeous yellow roses, and Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin of Montreal, with Mr. Bradburn of Winnipeg, some more out-of-towners for the Fair, where other well-known ones noticed in boxes were Mrs. Ronald Harris with her attractive daughter, Lucy, of London, Ont., and Brigadier and Mrs. W. B. Anderson of Kingston, whose good-looking son, I hear, is now B.S.M. of the Royal Military College.

The military pageantry at the Show especially attracted the U.S.A. visitors, among whom were those two handsome New Yorkers, Mrs. Busk and Mrs. Hurd, who are on the entertainment committee of the National Horse Show in New York, and we were rather pleased to say that every horse in the R.C.D.'s Musical Ride was bred in Ontario except one in Quebec and one from Manitoba. Colonel Timmis was receiving many congratulations on their performance, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Heizhington were looking with pride on his old regiment, the Grenadiers' band as they swung past. In the Judges' box, Mr. Ambrose Clark without his Kellsboro Jack tiepin, as it was top-hat night, our old friend, Captain Bertram Mills, and two nice new ones, Mr. E. Victor Loew and Dr. Tenney, were with officialdom that included Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. Harry McGee and Mr. Duncan Bull, whose young daughter is studying art abroad.

At Lady Kemp's supper-party at Castle Frank, Sir John Child, here from abroad, was being welcomed. He came on from Rideau Hall, where he used to be during the Bessborough régime, but his lovely wife did not come up from Montreal. There were Montrealers galore at Lady Kemp's party: Miss Margaret Rawlings in a gold-trimmed black frock was one of the prettiest, and up from the Ritz-Carlton for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Snively were that delightful Anglo-Canadian couple, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hancock—the latter wearing a sea-blue and silver gown in which she was charming.

NOT the least lovely of those there from the Fair were the wonderful pink roses, Rose Hill I think they were, that had been sent to Lady Kemp from there—prize winners they were and they stood in a huge vase behind her as she received in a graceful black lace gown, her two daughters making a very pretty pair beside her. Pyramids of fruit with silver candelabra decorated the supper-table in the hall which was a gay scene with the foreign officers' uniforms and small tables were throughout—a number of debs at a large one including Miss Priscilla Band and Miss Barbara Barrett, and a corner in Montrealers included Mr. and Mrs. Alex Patterson, Miss Betty Ogilvie and Mr. Hugh Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Stone from New York were a good-looking couple who had with them Miss Fishburne, of Virginia, all in a party with Sir James and Lady MacBrien and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cowan; Colonel and Mrs. Maclean were visitors from Pointe Claire; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morrow had their guests from St. Catharines, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. H. Wright; from there also were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schmon, the latter stunning in a gold-trimmed black ensemble, with Mr. and Mrs. Main Johnson; Mrs. A. H. C. Procter in gold-trimmed white ensemble was watching a magician at "parlor tricks"—equally

WINNIPEG'S TWENTY-FIVE DEBUTANTES at the "Back to the Land" Ball in the Crystal Ballroom of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, with their official chaperone, Mrs. C. E. McPherson. Back row, left to right: The Misses Mary Elizabeth McIntyre; Marion McDonald; Jane Whyte; Patricia Griffin; Rosemary McWilliams; Patricia Pennock; Anne McLaughlin; Sidney Mary Ritchie; Grace Leith Counsell. Second row: Isobel Stewart; Phyllis Deaver; Margaret Bawlf; Margaret Anderson; Betty Neal; Mrs. C. E. McPherson; Isabel McCullough (Fort William); Patricia Collard; Jean Moncrieff; Jane Cochran (Port Arthur); Elizabeth Paterson (Fort William); Judith Bingham. Front row: Dorothy Tomlinson; Mollie Denison; Doris Proctor; Frances Aitins; Isobel Mitten.

—*Photo by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Jessop.*

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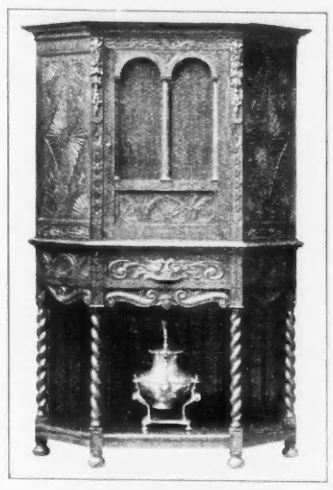

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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Harrison, Owen Sound, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Josephine, to William McLaren Mills, of Toronto, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickie Mills, of London, Ont. The wedding to take place Christmas Day.

enthralling to Mr. Gordon Balfour and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Coulson; Mr. Johann Grether of the Dutch Officers' Team was not thinking of tulips in Holland but Major Tuttle, of Kansas, was talking of "dressage" to Colonel and Mrs. T. C. Evans; and dogs had a look-in, too, as the Fair's Dog Show opened the next day and Mrs. Bethune-Larratt Smith's luncheon for the judges from N.Y.—Mrs. Harriman is one of them—was an anticipated event.

Afternoon receptions saw us all out in full force again, large ones like Mrs. R. J. Christie's and Sir Joseph Flavelle's, and intimate impromptu ones like Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Plummer's. Mr. Plummer is one of the executives of the Fair. That great Chinese tapestry in Mrs. Christie's hall looked down inscrutably upon the cosmopolitan crowd below — Chilean, Irish Free State, French, Dutch and officers from the Emerald Isle must have been particularly charmed by the predominant green tones in this handsome house. Its handsome hostess received in the panelled pickled pine drawing-room with its jade drapes, a buffet was arranged there and Lady Willoughby de Broke was a picture in an all-grey ensemble as she stood there chatting with Mrs. George Cassels. In the library a pretty girl talking to Mr. Murray Fleming and Mr. Malcolm Richardson, was Miss Diana Drury, of Montreal, Miss Jane Counsell's guest; Mr. Gerald Larkin had with him his French friend for whom he was giving a dinner; and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mr. George Blaikie, Mrs. Arthur White, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cottrelle and General and Mrs. Victor Williams were some in the stately Georgian dining-room where again jade-green tones are a background. One of the most decorative features in Mrs. Christie's house is the painted ceiling and iron-balustraded staircase. Mrs. van Schank, the attractive American wife of a Dutch officer which was a Switzerland romance, was being introduced by Mrs. Baty; Miss Florence Forrest whose aunt, Mrs. Lewis Emery, Jr., lent her Jamaica house to the Duke and Duchess of Kent, looked in before an early class that night and Miss Katharine Christie, although so busy riding also, was there welcoming her mother's guests most hospitably.

Sir Joseph Flavelle's chrysanthemums never bloomed so beautifully. Long past their season, they remained in full exuberance to lavish their splendor upon his party at *Holwood* and the huge conservatory-room, banked with them, first greeted the eye. Lord Willoughby de Broke was congratulating Sir Joseph upon his gardener and thereupon ensued a most amusing conversation upon the stern discipline—with their masters, of those really royal rulers—head gardeners, the backbone of country estates here as in England, like the sergeants are of the army. . . . Pick one of your own plums, if you dare, without permission! You know what stern darlings they are. Mrs. Wallace Barrett, receiving with Sir Joseph, made a delightful hostess for her father as did Mrs. Frank McEachren in the great hall where the organ was sonorously magnificent. Both Mrs. Barrett's good-looking, tall young son and pretty deb daughter were looking after guests in the spacious dining-room where Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin and Lady Kemp were pouring tea. And in that huge living-room where before candle-light, and drapes are drawn, the vista across Queen's Park is enchanting, there were throngs around the refectory table at which Mrs. David Dunlap and Mrs. Lionel Clarke were presiding at the time I was there. Mrs. Gordon Shaver and Mrs. F. K. Morrow were assisting as well as a bevy of debs and among the military set were Colonel and Mrs. Leslie Goodeve. Mr. Clarence Bogert was one of those who was entertaining later at dinner, taking his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, on to the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ruddy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Russell were some of those who were also going on to their boxes at the Coliseum, and Mr. Hartland MacDougall was one of the Montrealers just arrived that day. The hall at *Holwood* is a "great hall," indeed; Mr. and Mrs. Alan Snowdon were standing on the stairs admiring it, as were Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope; many were admiring Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Flavelle's young daughter who looks so like her grandfather; in fact, everybody was there and in tip-top form, uniforms, riding-kit, best bib and tucker—and then that night the Hunt Ball!

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Eaton and Mr. and Mrs. Aemilius Jarvis received at the Toronto Hunt Club at that jolly affair, the dance given by the Toronto and North York Hunt of which Mr. Timothy Eaton and Mr. Aemilius Jarvis are Masters. What with cedar boughs, fox-masks and brushes, the Hunt Club was "huntier" than ever and the orchestra "blew their horns" until the rafters resounded to old hunting tunes. All the Horse Show visitors were guests and among those taking on dinner-parties were Mr. and Mrs. Christie Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour and Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Gillespie. Most of the Aurora set were at the latter, including Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, and some out-of-towners such as Commander and Mrs. Hastings and a jolly crew. Mr. and Mrs. Macnoe were in a party from St. Catharines and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bennett, of course, were specially interested in the success of the party to which he contributed much work but their attractive daughter, Nancy, owing to 'flu was unfortunately not "one of those present," although about three hundred others were.

The débutantes danced the same night to their heart's content at the Arcadian Court which with pink roses and chrysanthemums banking its stately colonnade of columns and its silvered walls bathed in rose-pink light, made one of the loveliest of settings for a "bud" ball. Mr. Frank E. Maulson arranged this ideally "roses and rose-light" party for his young daughter, Patricia and her cousin, his niece, Miss Eleanor Temple, who are both making their début this year. And in addition he had a hundred or so of his own friends to participate in their pleasure and it was one of the jolliest of evenings. Miss Patricia Maulson who is vivaciously pretty with burnished auburn hair, was sparkling with joy for not only was she wearing a pretty white satin and chiffon gown gleaming with silver threads but Mr. Maulson had given her a "coming-out" gift of a diamond brooch.

THE HON. MRS. LASCELLES whose husband, Mr. A. F. Lascelles, C.M.G., has just been appointed to be one of the Secretaries to His Majesty the King—an honor pleasing to Canadians who knew him when he was Secretary to the Earl of Bessborough, the former Governor-General of Canada.

—Photo by Karsh.

Miss Eleanor Temple's diaphanous pink tulle in which she was very lovely, was shirred with a satin sash and she carried a similar bouquet to Miss Maulson's—of pink roses with bouvardia. Mrs. Temple was assisting her brother receiving and the debs—too numerous to enumerate in this hectic Horse-Show week, all came in their smartest clothes from many dinners, including Miss Shirley McEvoy's, Miss Barbara Brown's and Miss Jean Ross's. The scene at supper was enchanting, tables arranged in the balcony—tables silver and rose-pink, too, and it made "coming-out" a very gala affair, indeed. Miss Maulson is a Havergal girl and Miss Temple a Bishop Strachan girl and just to prove that "gathering ye rosebuds while ye may" is not necessarily a selfishly flowery path, both these debs are slated for working at the West End Crèche after Christmas, by which they will be doing their bit. I hear that the day after Mr. Maulson's dance a number of the débutantes went up to Hamilton to attend a tea-dance at the Hamilton Golf and Country Club given by Miss Jane Williamson.

Mrs. J. B. McLeod's luncheon at the Ladies' Club which is her first entertainment to introduce her daughter, Gladys she is giving a dance in December, was a most delightful affair. It could not fail to be with this hostess whose charming, tall daughters both inherit her flair for smart clothes. A Molyneux of chartreuse-green, with grey caracul turban, was worn by the pretty, fair deb who carried an armful of yellow roses and her sister, Francis, was very lovely in a frock that combined fuchsia shades. Of course she would choose a floral color, so fond of flowers she is; she seems destined to be one of the few clever women landscape-gardeners in Canada, and is now completing her course at Groton, Mass.

The private dining-room upstairs in the Ladies' Club has delft blue and white walls with wine-red curtains and the white vases filled with single white chrysanthemums made a most effective buffet-table. Not only were all the debs listed to date there but many of last year's; and Miss Mary Kingsmill, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill's attractive daughter who has just returned from abroad to be included for début this year. A contingent from Hamilton came down. Miss Alex Greening and Miss Margaret Braden for whom their grandmother, Mrs. S. O. Greening, was giving receptions later in the week, and also two others, Miss Edith Doolittle and Miss Marian Carter. It was difficult to sort out this year's and other year's girls, for instance, those two granddaughters of the late Sir Edmund Walker, Mrs. Guest's two daughters, are equally young and attractive-looking but only one is this year's deb. Miss Peggy Osler, with a pretty cerise hat that just matched the sweet, was one with Miss Mary Wiggle, Miss Molly Canfield and Miss Jane Palmer, not of this year's vintage, but all four very smart, as was Miss Molly FitzGerald who I remember spells her name with a capital G, but whether it is Molly or Mollie it is quite too much to remember in Horse Show week. Deb life seemed in contrast that day to be beautifully dolce far niente as they all squatted on cushions on the floor for coffee and chat and, all in all, Miss Gladys McLeod's first party was a supreme success.

So was the Ballet Russe at Massey Hall despite the counter attractions of a full-to-overflowing week. A gala audience indeed and dozens of "pretty girls all in a row" in the balcony as well as in the ballet. Miss Marion McLaren, Miss Orien Warwick, the Misses Eleanor and Norah Lyle, Miss Ann Taylor, Miss Betty Long and so on ad infinitum. Miss Sheila Procter in a fascinating black pleated frock with a corsage of pink roses. Miss Deborah Coulson in smart and stiff white piqué. Colonel and Mrs. MacKenzie Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck whose own daughter dances so well, were just a few of Massey Hall's enthusiastic audience appreciating both dancing and music.

The musical set turned out to hear Lady Dunn's "musicale causerie" on Salzburg and it was a pleasant interlude to have a chat with her at Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Stewart's reception for her in the Round Room before we went on to one of the Horse Show supper-parties. That cup of delicious coffee was just the thing to tide us over a hectic evening of several engagements and later Mr. and Mrs. Stewart brought Lady Dunn on to the Eglinton Hunt. The latter tells me she is going on from here to Washington to stay at the White House where she will give the same entertaining account of the musical festival at Salzburg. Gossip that night had news of the Hart House Quartet's success in Prince Edward Island where His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. deBlois entertained in their honor at Government House after their concert. His Honor is most generous with using Government House for promoting all the arts, especially music, and just a short time previously, the Women's Music Club of Charlottetown had held their opening meeting there.

SAINT JOHN

MANY dinner parties preceded the Armistice Ball given by the Saint John Garrison Officers' Mess, at the Admiral Beatty Hotel. Lieut.-Colonel A. S. W. White, president of the Mess, and Mrs. White entertained at their residence, Hawthorne Ave., and later with Brigadier L. F. Page, D.S.O., the new commanding officer of this district, and Mrs. Page received the guests at the ball. Mrs. White, as usual, looked as chic as the proverbial fashion plate. She was gowned in moss green crepe stitched with gold. Mrs. Page was charming in a becoming gown of white satin made on classical lines.

Dr. D. F. W. Porter was one of the hosts at a dinner prior to the ball, and among those who dined at the Beatty that evening were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morrisey, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. John R. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Godding, of Fredericton, Major and Mrs. John P. Simon, Major and Mrs. W. H. Blake, and Major and Mrs. Reginald L. H. Goodday. In Rothesay Miss Jane Crosby was among the hostesses of the younger set who entertained beforehand.

Under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Board of Governors of the Health Centre Association entertained at an "At Home" another evening. His Honor and Mrs. MacLaren gave a charmingly arranged dinner at Government House before the function, when their guests were Hon. Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. MacMillan, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Mrs. J. J. Stothart, Mrs. Frederic R. Taylor, Miss Elizabeth Snellie, C.B.E., R.R.C., of Ottawa, Miss Helen Sidney Smith, Miss Margaret MacLaren, Dr. H. A. Farris and Major V. D. Davidson, A.D.C.

Later at the reception Dr. Roberts greeted the heads of welfare and associate organizations and interested friends. The Health Centre building, although it houses the most utilitarian and modern equipment, is really perfectly adapted for social events. It was once a large private house, the property of the late Simeon Jones. Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, stayed there during their visit to Saint John as Duke and Duchess of York. Mrs. H. O. McInerney and Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell, vice-president of the Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., Mrs. J. M. Magee and Mrs. John MacKinnon presided at the supper tables. Mrs. H. H. MacFarlane and Mrs. Kenneth F. Gault were among those assisting, and the committee members were Mrs. N. B. Edwards, Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor, Mrs. F. E. Williams, Miss Hilda Shaw and Dr. S. K. Wetmore. A jolly party for the younger set was given by the Misses Priscilla Hazen and Patricia Harrison at the "Minota," Golden Grove.

Mrs. Arthur Meighan, of Toronto, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell C. G. Meighan. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. MacLaren gave a dinner in her honor recently, and among others who entertained for her were Senator and Mrs. A. H. Macdonell and Mrs. Arthur N. Carter. Mrs. Maxwell C. G. Meighan was hostess at a bridge for her mother-in-law the other afternoon. Mrs. R. Hugh Bruce presided over the tea cups and Miss Margaret Tilley assisted in serving. Miss Tilley is to be a bride on the 31st of December and after her marriage will reside in England. Her many friends here will miss her.

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TRAVELERS

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir, accompanied by the Hon. Alastair Buchan, and attended by Mr. A. S. Redfern, Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Mackenzie, Captain M. E. Adeane, Lieutenant S. G. Rivers-Smith, and Miss Beatrice Spencer-Smith, were guests of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce, at Government House while in Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair.

Mrs. Harold Hingston, of Montreal, was a recent guest of Mrs. Everett Bristol, in Toronto.

Mrs. Lucille Hiam, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill, in Ottawa.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Fraser, of Ottawa, are in Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fred McBride have returned to Montreal from Baie d'Urfe.

Miss Diana Drury, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Jane Counsell, in Toronto.

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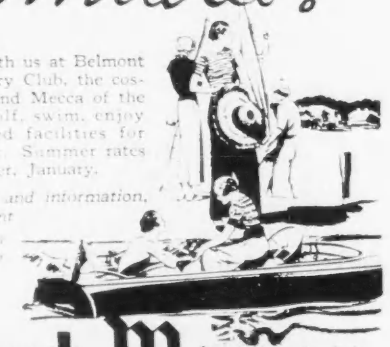

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HON. NORMAN ROGERS

PEOPLE WHO DO THINGS

ALTHOUGH the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, recently appointed Minister of Labor, is the youngest of a somewhat youthful cabinet, as federal cabinets go, he brings to that position a wealth of academic and practical experience that should carry him far when tackling the many complex unemployment problems that will confront him in carrying out his new duties.

A native of Amherst, N.S., after attending the local public and secondary schools, in order to raise college fees he worked for a year in a car-works, and he regards the period when he carried a dinner-pail as one of the most valuable experiences in his education. His studies at Acadia University were interrupted by the outbreak of the Great War, and he proceeded overseas with the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Although the members of that unit were served out with bandoliers and spurs, he recalls with amusement that no horses were forthcoming, and they eventually served in France as an infantry unit. After service in the trenches Mr. Rogers was invalided out of the army in 1917, and then followed several years' struggle back to health. In 1919 he was selected as Rhodes scholar for Nova Scotia, when he was relieved to find that the serenity and peaceful atmosphere of Oxford was highly beneficial to one in his condition, for during the three years spent at that historic seat of learning he acquired not only greatly improved health but also the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of both Laws and Letters. Although the thesis for one of his degrees was entitled "A Study of Labor Legislation in Canada," he little realized when digging up material for this work in the Library of the Department of Labor, while on a vacation in his native land, that one day he would be the head of that department.

Upon his return from Oxford in 1922 he was called to the bar of Nova Scotia and appointed Professor of History at Acadia, which position he occupied until 1927 when he became private secretary to Premier Mackenzie King. In that capacity he gleaned the intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the Liberal leader that enabled him to write his recently published work, "Mackenzie King," generally regarded as one of the outstanding biographies of recent years. He no doubt partly inherited his literary abilities as well as some of his political ambitions from his mother, Grace McLeod Rogers, well known as the author of "Tales from the Land of Evangeline" and other stories, who fifteen years ago contested the riding of Cumberland, for the Nova Scotia Legislature, in the Liberal-Conservative interest.

He resumed his teaching career in 1929 on taking the chair of political science at Queen's University, which he occupied until a recent political landslide landed him with a seat in Parliament and a place in the cabinet. On election day, when he won what had long been a Tory stronghold for the Liberal party, it is recorded that he lectured as usual to his class at Queen's, his theme being the political philosophy of a 17th century worthy, which goes to show that he possesses some what remarkable qualities of concentration which should prove of inestimable value to him in dealing with the many problems that will come before him in his department.

Mr. Rogers has always held firmly to the opinion that academic and political life should not be kept in two separate, water-tight compartments. And that members of a faculty should be free to express opinions on public questions, provided the class-room is not used as a recruiting ground for any particular party. He believes that the success of a democracy depends upon the popular understanding of all political problems and that imperfect understanding is often due not so much to want of intellectual capacity as to indolence and lack of quick methodical thinking. While at Queen's he was actively identified with the Workers' Educational Association and for a number of years he lectured weekly, under its auspices, in co-operation with the local Trades and Labor Councils, in both Kingston and Brockville. An hour's lecture on economic, social and political questions was followed by enlightening discussions, which Mr. Rogers declares would have done credit to any university.

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ON THE HIGHWAY

(Continued from Page 13)

natily I had not the time to explore it this day.

Just over the bridge is a little old village, tucked away in a corner of the woods, quite unspoiled. It goes by the name of Des Joachims, but has an indescribable pronunciation. Down by the water is a Hudson Bay Company trading post, 111 years old. It is falling into decay now but was once a thriving centre. Trappers, coureurs and others, portaging around the rapids in days gone by, would often stay overnight at this post.

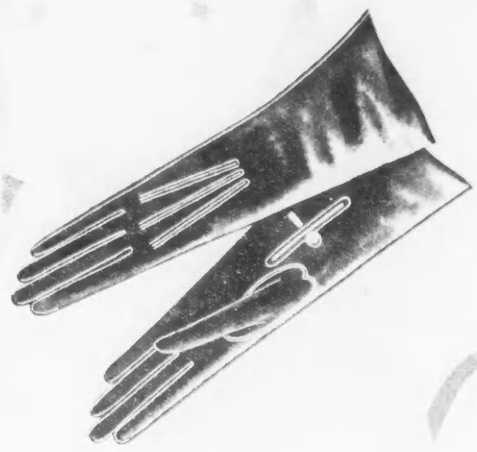
In the village is an inn with a tavern which, so the innkeeper told me, is more than seventy years old. We examined it together and, of course, we sampled his beer. I tried to imagine the stories of the woods and the rivers that had been told there, and the men who had told them. The old room fairly breathed the romance of earlier days, and mine host was just the type of man that one would want to find there. French Canadian, rather heavily built, deeply lined face, tousled curly hair, a twinkle in his eye and none too good at English.

THE Ottawa River was one of the chief routes into the vast hinterland of Canada in days gone by. And now this fine highway is opening it up to everyone, to be viewed from the luxury of a motor car instead of between strokes in a heavily-laden canoe.

For miles and miles I went bowling along, now low down beneath the hills, sometimes along the river bank, then climbing steadily until I caught a vast panorama of hills all splashed with gold as far as the eye could see, with here and there the river sparkling below. Occasionally I passed crude little farms, the buildings made from roughly squared logs, and now and then a small saw mill could be seen through the trees, white steam drifting from the engine and the scream of the saw echoing among the hills.

A FEW scattered villages line the highway, mostly with French names—Bissett, Adelard, Deux Rivieres, etc. At Mattawa, which is quite a little town, the river turns northward but the road goes on to North Bay, almost due west. But even Mattawa is very rural with its old wooden buildings and its winding streets. A few cows went roaming through the town in front of me, jangling their bells. Mattawa seems to be still asleep, unaware that her rustic quiet has been pierced with a modern highway that will bring the world to her gateways.

Some miles east of North Bay there is a large sign which states that the Dafoe Hospital for the Dionne Quintuplets can be reached by following a road to the left. Everywhere one hears of the Quints. No tourists pass this way but see these wonderful babies. They are undoubtedly one of Ontario's chief attractions, and they have done noble work in popularizing this new section of the Trans-Canada Highway.



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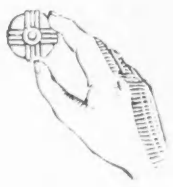

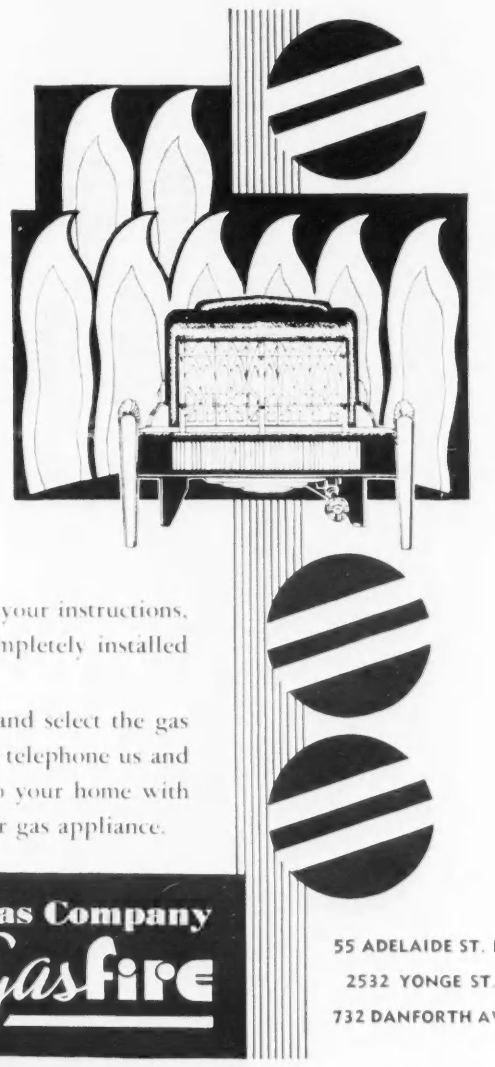

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SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS » FINANCE » GOLD & DROSS » INSURANCE » THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor — TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 30, 1935 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT IGNORES CONSUMER

Ontario and Quebec Codes Increase Labor Costs and Thus Raise Prices to Consumers —Canada-U.S. Trade Pact Adversely Affected by Operation of Wage Schedules

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

DURING recent months prices of the products of our basic industries have begun to approach closer exchange values with those of the products of the manufacturing industries of Canada. This movement toward a parity in the exchange values of goods and services among all producers of goods for use, if undisturbed by outside influences, always portends better times.

The disturbing influences which may retard such a natural return to better business conditions are sometimes unpreventable, such as catastrophies occasioned by the forces of nature disrupting complications in world markets, or by a war of major proportions in which the affected state is not involved or in which it has become involuntarily engaged for self-defense.

Under improving economic conditions, and barring interference by fortuitous events, nothing can stop a return to prosperity within a reasonable period so long as the time honored and oft berated law of supply and demand is allowed to function. The writer is quite aware that some theorists, who expect to usher in a Utopia by the wave of a magic wand, deny the reality of this economic law, but even in a socialist state the regulation of production and distribution would of necessity be governed by the available supply of goods and services within the state and the capacity of its citizens to use them.

The laws of nature are absolute and inimitable. The first principal of jurisprudence is based on the science of right in positive law. It is, therefore, a commonly accepted premise that man-made laws are intended to protect rights, and not privileges.

If our legislators were more solicitous of economic laws, and the inherent rights of all our citizens, we would not have such measures on our statute books as the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario or the Act Respecting the Extension of Collective Labor Agreements passed by the Quebec Legislature. *These laws have left the consumer out of the picture.* Considerations of political expediency have caused their authors to give privileges to powerful, organized groups within the body politic.

A RECENT survey by the writer of conditions in the building industry of Toronto after some five months' application of schedules of wages and hours under the new legislation, has revealed deficiencies in the Act which tend to make it impractical and inoperative. It has also disclosed, in some measure, the difficult task of enforcement of the law.

Schedules of wages and hours which have been evolved by conferences of employees and employers with the Minister of Labor have raised the wage level of those employed in the industries concerned, it is true. However, an examination of these codes discloses that the boost has been so great, particularly in the building trades, that many builders, rather than try to observe the law and lose money, have been obliged to cease building operations.

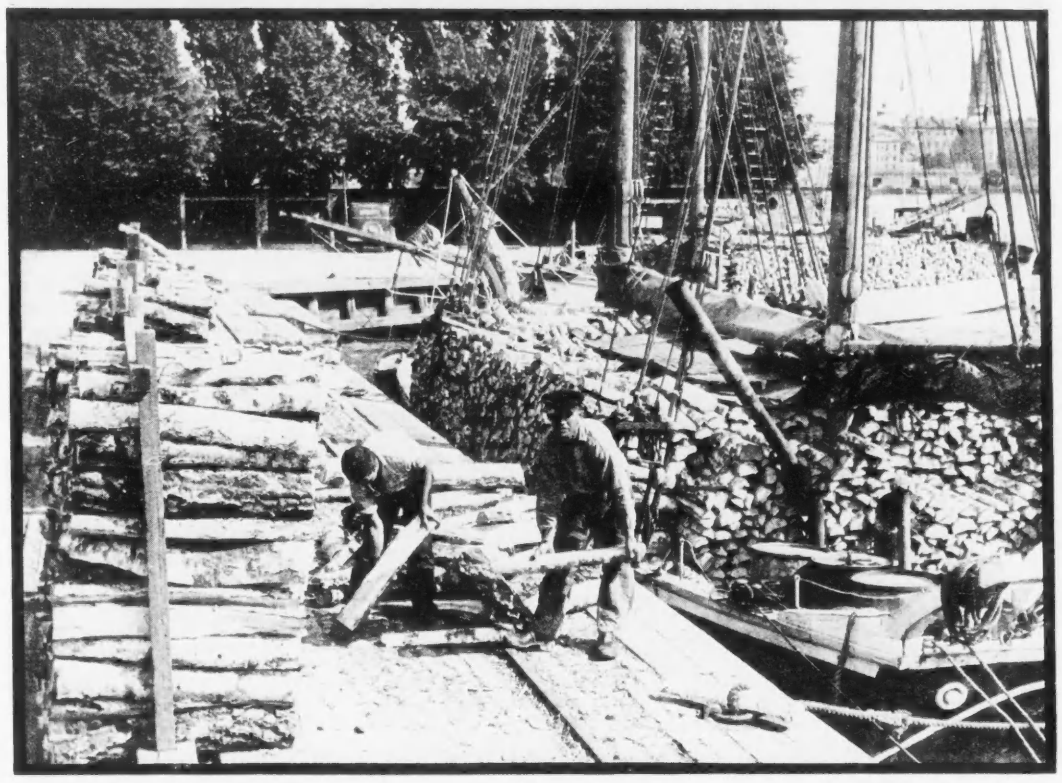
Lack of enforcement of the law, and the devious means evidently being resorted to by some employers in collusion with their employees to beat the code, is a situation which is tending to drive reputable builders out of business and transfer the building industry to unscrupulous operators.

An increasing building cost of from fifteen to eighteen per cent. due to the schedules put into effect under the Act is not even recognized by the mortgage companies. Officials of these companies interviewed, pointed out they were not interested in the Industrial Standards Act. They have not changed their basis of figuring the amount of the loans they will advance on mortgages, and no added accommodation is given because of increased labor costs in building construction.

Because most of the schedules of wages are only in effect for one year from the date of their inception, and none for a longer period, and will then be subject to revision by conferences between the employees and employers concerned, the officials of these mortgage companies doubt the constancy of the present labor costs, and as one of them observed the other day, they do not want real estate on their hands.

Some of the employers in the building trades, and particularly those who have to do with negotiations

(Continued on Page 25)



SWEDISH TIMBER FOR ENGLAND. Swedish sailing barges bring timber down the fiords from the lumber camps to Stockholm where it is loaded on to deep-water ships for transportation to England and other countries. Above are seen barges discharging at Stockholm. This wood is to be made into matches.

WANTED—A NEWSPRINT POLICY

After Six Years of "Wandering in the Wilderness" Newsprint Still Gropes Blindly in Fog of Indecision

BY FREDERICK NOAD

ON SEPTEMBER 20th, last, the receiver for the Great Lakes Paper Company, Ltd., called a meeting of the bondholders to consider certain offers he had received for the purchase of the company's assets. At that meeting all pertinent details of the various proposals were placed before the bondholders and subsequently given to the press: there was no attempt to withold from anyone the nature of proposals received or the feelings of the bondholders with respect to them. While the meeting failed to accept either of the offers it received, it nevertheless indicated quite clearly that it looked with greatest favor upon the so-called Gefaell-Aldrich proposal. It then adjourned until October 4th, in order to give those who had submitted offers an opportunity to submit further details. It was clearly understood, however, that they would not be permitted to make new offers or in any way modify the basic conditions of their original proposals—all that was asked for was such information as would enable the bondholders to more fairly assess the merits of each proposal. Every interested person, including the Government of Ontario, was fully informed with respect to all the major points involved.

After seven long weeks of arduous and costly negotiation during which the bondholders decided to accept the Gefaell-Aldrich offer, the Government of Ontario, at the instigation of certain powerful interests within the industry, turned "thumbs down" on this proposal and refused to grant the consent necessary to render the proposed agreement effective. According to press reports the reason given by Queen's Park officials for withholding consent was, "that it was held to be against the interest of the people of Ontario."

It is not the purpose of this article to deal with the merits or demerits of the Gefaell-Aldrich proposal. Its purpose is to direct attention to the fact that after years of extreme difficulty the newsprint industry is still floundering in a morass of uncertainty and indecision. Neither the governments of the newsprint producing provinces nor the responsible heads of the industry itself have thus far succeeded in outlining, even in the most tentative form, any definite policy for its rehabilitation. "Wait and see" is the universal attitude toward all suggestions that are offered as a basis of procedure, and "stalling" is the strategy employed to discourage action by those who would attempt to do something.

IN THE meantime bondholders or other vitally interested groups may struggle along in the dark endeavoring to protect their rights and interests, only to be told, after interminable delay, that the Government holds their proposals to be "against the interests of the people"; or that the industry contends that what they desire to do "would endanger the price structure." Why is it that both the provincial governments and the industry as a whole continue to dodge the issue and consistently refuse to lay down some definite policy with respect to the basic principles upon which proposals for rehabilitation must be founded?

So far as governments are concerned they have not even attempted to ascertain the extent of their own legal power and authority to intertere with tonnage allocation or the price structure; yet it is in connection with these two factors that most difficulties arise whenever an attempt at constructive action is made. They condemn or condone such attempts on a basis of immediate expediency rather than upon any principle of law or policy.

Nor has any noticeable effort been exerted by the governments of newsprint producing provinces to find some common ground upon which to establish a foundation for unified and concerted action. Political expediency takes precedence over sound business considerations. The employment of a few more men in one district or province at the expense of the workers in another is regarded as of greater importance than the general, if somewhat slower, improvement in labor conditions throughout the industry. The danger of bankruptcy to one unit in order that another may more rapidly approach the stage of interest and dividend disbursement is of consequence only to the extent that the community supported by the more fortunate unit can exert the greater influence upon politicians on the "right" side of the House. No one will deny that such are the considerations that outweigh all others in the field of provincial and inter-provincial politics; and the newsprint industry of today is nothing if not a political football.

The writer is not an advocate of governmental meddling in business; the disastrous results that have attended the efforts of governments on this continent to regulate commerce and industry during the past few years are still too vividly impressed upon one's mind to enthuse over such prospects. But, much as we may deplore it, our provincial govern-

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials		Rails	
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32	41.22	July 8 '32	13.23
B—First Primary swing upward ended	Sept. 7 '32	79.93	Sept. 3 '32	39.27
C—Secondary reaction terminated	Feb. 27 '33	50.16	Feb. 25 '33	23.43
D—Last confirmed high point	Feb. 5 '34	110.74	July 7 '33	56.53
E—Last confirmed low point	Oct. 21 '33	83.64	Mar. 12 '35	27.31

THE PRIMARY TREND OF STOCK PRICES HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932

For some weeks we have urged caution and conservatism on the part of investors and speculators alike. We suggested that speculators should be on the side-line, and that investors should, by selling part of their stocks, establish a reserve of at least 25 per cent. in cash. A most unusual situation has now arisen. At greater length than usual we submit the "pros and cons" of the market problem which confronts us. We do not attempt to appraise on which side lies the balance of probabilities insofar as the immediate future is concerned. What we have to say does not affect the Long Term Trend, which is still upward.

1. Our market problem is precipitated by the favorable action of the Rails in moving through their September 11th high of 37.25. This is a powerful and significant (Continued on Page 23)

NOVEMBER 26 '35 CLOSING PRICES — INDUSTRIALS 144.74 — RAILS 38.86

No. 101

P. M. R.'s Column

THE main topics of discussion in business and financial centres continue to be the Canada-U.S. trade pact and the condition of the stock market. In regard to the latter, we would suggest that readers study SATURDAY NIGHT'S own private soothsayer whose divinations appear weekly on this page. Incidentally, Mr. Haruspex's batting average has been remarkably high so far. At greater length than usual, he outlines this week a market situation pregnant with possibilities. Will the market break or go higher? Perhaps Haruspex's crystal was a little blurred, for he doesn't say definitely, but nevertheless a course of action is indicated for those more cautious market followers who would rather take available profits than risk all for the sake of another possible point or two.

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WE DON'T want our readers to misunderstand us. Neither we nor Mr. Haruspex are bearish regarding the long-term prospects for stock prices. Personally we believe that there is a combination of factors that will make for a bullish background for the market for probably a considerable time to come. There is real business recovery under way at last, which under existing operating conditions will tend to increase net earnings faster than gross; there is a shortage of high-grade investment securities that is tending to drive idle funds into the stock market and there is an excess of bank reserves sufficient in itself to provide the basis for a speculative business and market boom. But the persistence of a bullish background does not mean that there won't be market recessions, perhaps quite sharp recessions, from time to time. As Haruspex said last week, "many stocks are now selling at prices that more than discount every possible favorable contingency for months ahead." Obviously that is a condition that spells danger, particularly for those investors who don't spend all their time following the course of the market.

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NATURALLY there has been a flood of comment on the reciprocity pact. Naturally, too, a lot of that comment has been uninformed and valueless, as regards the future effects of the treaty. It has necessarily been so, for really there is no present basis for estimating what those effects will be. Only time will tell. When all has been said, the main thing, it seems to us, is still the fact that a big step, a very important and significant step, has been taken towards making international trade easier and more abundant. The pact may or may not be as directly productive to us as the Ottawa Agreements, but indirectly it may be more important, for the reason that it is the first time a trade pact on such a scale has been engineered outside the British group of nations. The policy of economic nationalism—the effort of each nation to preserve its own market for its own producers—has in recent years brought international trade to about the irreducible minimum, has created and perpetuated much unemployment, and has obstructed the operation of the natural forces making for economic recovery. It has been particularly hard on countries in Canada's position of having large surpluses of primary products for export. As we all know now, if our primary producers cannot be prosperous, Canada as a whole cannot be prosperous. The Canada-U. S. pact will increase total trade between the two countries, will improve our primary producers' position and will point the moral of freer trade to the world. And as regards Canada's manufacturers, there seems to be ground for believing that the eventual benefits from the rise in general purchasing power indicated above should more than offset the immediate effects of increased competition and lower profit margins.

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LEWIS H. BROWN, president of Johns-Manville Corporation, made a significant speech last week to the American Bankers' Association at New Orleans, in which he set out to correct some misapprehensions regarding the attitude of business towards New Deal legislation. His remarks probably represent the feelings of Canadian business, too. He said, for example, that business is not opposed to minimum wages, shorter hours, elimination of child labor, etc., in themselves, but that "industry is opposed to laws that prohibit the right of a man to work or that attempt to regiment and control the activities of private enterprise." Business is not opposed to parity farm prices, but "it does look with considerable question upon the basic principle of paying people for what they do not do or of destroying crops while people starve." Business recognizes the necessity of unemployment relief, but "it is opposed to the method of handling relief that makes it more desirable for people to stay on relief than take jobs." Business is not hostile to public works to relieve unemployment, but "business deplores their administrative waste, extravagance and red tape." Business does not particularly mind devaluation of the dollar, but it is opposed to an unstable dollar. Regarding the increase in the cost of government, local, state and national, Mr. Brown pointed out that in 1915 the total cost for the whole United States was $3,300,000,000, that by 1929 it had risen to $11,500,000,000 and by 1934 to $15,500,000,000, which was one-third of the national income.

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Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited for the quarter ending 31st December, 1935, payable 15th January, 1936, to shareholders of record 31st December, 1935.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 20th, 1935.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1935, payable 2nd January, 1936, to shareholders of record 16th December, 1935.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 20th, 1935.

DIVIDEND No. 33

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

Controlling and Operating
Hiram Walker & Sons Limited, Walkerville
Gooderham & Worts Limited, Toronto
Hiram Walker & Sons Distillers Inc., Peoria
and Subsidiaries
Distillers & Bottlers in Bond

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividend No. 33 of twenty-five (25c) cents a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Capital Stock of this Company.

This dividend is payable December 16, 1935, to shareholders of record at close of business November 22.

By Order of the Board,

FLETCHER RUARK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Walkerville, Can., November 18, 1935.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November 1935.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, November 20th '35.

GOLD & DROSS

CANADIAN CANNERS' 2ND PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A brokerage firm with which I do some business has been recommending to me the second preferred stock of Canadian Canners as a good buy. They offer some very interesting reasons for their view and among other things they say that the upward movement of the market will continue and that this stock will go up even though the dividend has been cut off. Even more interesting, they say that Canners has been able to dispose of its surplus inventory at very good prices, that the general price level for canned goods has gone up with greater profit margins to the company and that it has been able this year to develop just about all the export business it can handle. I wonder if you could confirm any of these and tell me if you think the dividend will be resumed before very long. Thanks for your help.

—C. D. D., St. Thomas, Ont.

For those to whom immediate return is not important I think that Canners 2nd preferred is quite an attractive speculative buy. The current price of 7 represents a considerable advance over the low of 4½ reached this year but I think it is reasonable to anticipate further appreciation. Your broker has, as a matter of fact, summed up the situation very well and I also agree with his contention that a general forward movement should be communicated to the non-dividend payers before very long.

It is true that the actual position of the company itself has materially improved and the points which you mention are substantially correct. I think it is a bit too early to speak of resumption of distribution on the 2nd preferred—its record in this respect has been somewhat spotty in the past—but it is now known that the company's report for the year ending with next February will make pleasant reading for shareholders and it may be that at that time earnings will be found to have warranted recommencement of payment on the junior preferred. In the year ended February 28, 1935, the company reported earnings of $4.57 on the 6 per cent. first preferred, a deficit of 15 cents on the 2nd preferred and a deficit of $1.99 on the common. Corresponding figures for the previous year were $8.83, 30 cents and a deficit of 79 cents respectively. On the 2nd preferred, this year dividends of 12½ cents were paid on January 2nd and April 1, 7½ cents was paid on July 1 and the payment normally due on October 1 was passed. During the previous fiscal year the 2nd preferred received 37½ cents.

It is correct that the company, since the close of the last fiscal year, has been able to dispose of practically all its surplus inventory at much improved prices and consequently finds itself in an excellent liquid position. It is true as well that sales during the current year are being made at higher prices and with consequently improved profit margins. I am authoritatively informed as well that Canners has developed a highly profitable export business and is, as a matter of fact, currently handling practically its capacity in this field. To sum up, the forthcoming annual report should show a strong liquid position, normal inventory and materially improved earnings. The adverse publicity received by the company at the hands of the Price Spreads Commission has had no effect on sales, I am informed; this is understandable having regard to the company's dominant position in Canada and the fact that brand names rather than the name of the company register with the consuming public. Fuller realization of the favorable factors pointed out above will, in my opinion, lead to further appreciation for Canners 2nd preferred.

STEEL OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have noted from time to time your general advice as to the wisdom of buying sound industrial common stocks, and I am now endeavoring to rearrange my investments in accordance with this principle. I have, at the present time, some funds available from a bond issue which has been called, and I am considering the purchase of some of the common stock of the Steel Co. of Canada. I know that this is a prominent company and probably I should know something about its financial set-up and records, but the truth is that I do not. I would appreciate it very much, therefore, if you could let me have a general picture of this company's current position, earnings record in recent years, and the general outlook. Do you think this common stock would be a good one to add to a list which I have always tried to keep fairly conservative?

—J. K. W., Sherbrooke, Que.

I think you would be well advised to purchase the common stock of Steel of Canada at current levels. This stock represents an equity in a company noted for conservative but aggressive management, striking evidence of which is the way the company came through the depression. Steel of Canada refused to be led into over-expansion during the boom period, but in prosperous times it built up an exceedingly strong financial position which enabled it to maintain stability during the difficult years. The company is the leading producer of steel in Canada, is a completely integrated enterprise and operates twelve plants strategically located to care for all business offering.

The improvement in general business conditions now under way has already been reflected in a considerable rise in the company's earnings. Per share on the common stock was $2.81 for the year ended December 31st, 1934, as against 48c for 1933 and 27c for 1932. This improved showing, I understand, has been continued throughout 1935. The sharp rise in earnings has so far been due almost entirely to increased demands for the company's smaller products designed for the use of the ultimate consumer; as general recovery proceeds and the rehabilitation of industrial equipment gets under way, similar increase in demand for the company's heavier products is to be expected.

Steel Company of Canada enjoys a very strong financial position. Its report for 1934 showed bond interest earned 10.19 times, comparing with 3.87 times in 1933. Current assets exceeded current liabilities by $15,630,268 as against $14,618,274 at the end of the previous year. Liquidity remained high; cash and equivalent at the end of 1934 amounted to $9,483,532 against total current liabilities of only $1,890,593. Profit and loss surplus stood at $12,884,003, up from $12,423,104. The book value per share on the common stock at December 31st, 1934, was $61.85.

An interesting situation which purchasers of the common stock must consider, is the existence of back dividends on this class of security. According to the provisions of the company's capitalization, the preference stock shares equally with the common stock in any further dividend distribution after the ordinary shares have received $1.75 a share (which is the present regular rate on both issues), provided that the ordinary shareholders have received sufficient dividends to equalize payments on each class of stock since incorporation. Under a judgment of the Privy Council in 1930, the ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive back dividends of over $11 per share before the preference shareholders can participate in any such further distribution. At the present time with the ordinary shares selling around 52, the yield is only 3.3 per cent. at the $1.75 rate. But, as you can see from the picture outlined above, this yield is likely to be substantially increased over the next several years by payment on account of back dividends.

SHAWKEY GOLD MINING CO.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Could you give me a little information on Shawkey Gold and say if you think it is a good speculation at the current price?

R. W. H., Fort Frances, Ont.

Shawkey Gold Mines has been making splendid progress in the past eighteen months. It is now constructing a 100-ton mill which it plans to have in operation the middle of February next.

A new official statement shows that development has been carried to the 575-foot level and the ore evidenced above the 450-foot level is estimated at 75,000 tons of positive ore with an average grade of $13 per ton. The average width of the vein has been taken at 5 feet, but in places it is stated to be much wider. Unfortunately it has not been easy to interpret the various progress reports that have been issued and the last one is no exception. I believe the management to be sincere and efficient, but its methods of giving out information have left much to be desired. A simple statement of length, width and values of the various ore shoots on the respective levels has not been forthcoming, which fact, together with the nature of the broad general statements issued, has made a sound interpretation of the ore potentialities very difficult. Nevertheless, engineers and officials connected with the company seem confident of realizing their statement of 75,000 tons of positive ore above the 450 level, which is sufficient for a two-year supply for a 100-ton mill. Without any expansion of ore on these levels, it would appear that a 100-ton mill is about all that would be justified, and therefore the conjecture of treating 250 tons daily seems to be a hope rather than a sound deduction based on information presently available.

The company has an authorized capitalization of 3,500,000 shares, of which 3,000,000 shares were issued at last reports. Indications are that the company will have sufficient funds to launch the enterprise into production. Based on official information there seems little reason to doubt that a profitable mine is in the making, but it will remain for production to accurately determine the ore shoots and the margin of profit. Only further developments will determine the magnitude of operations.

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be pleased to have your valuable opinion regarding Sylvanite. It seems to me that a stock that pays the dividend it does should go higher. How is its ore position? Financial? Management? I have 700 shares bought at around $2.25 but have been holding it for a couple of years hoping for something that would send the stock higher. Am I justified in my hopes or would I be wiser to sell around the present price and buy something else?

—L. C. L., Sudbury, Ont.

Sylvanite Gold Mines has been making steady progress under sound direction and skilled technical management and at the current market price of around $2.35 per share, seems honestly priced in comparison with other junior golds, considering dividends, earnings, and future possibilities.

Since the property first came into production in 1928 with a 150-ton mill, it has gradually been stepped up to about 420 tons daily. Any further increase in mill capacity and consequently production and earnings, would seem to centre upon ore developments. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, the company earned about 23 cents per share and paid 20 cents per share in dividends on its 3,299,500 shares outstanding. In the last fiscal year production averaged approximately 350 tons daily, so it is evident that at the present time with a 25 per cent. increase in effect, earnings must be close to 30 cents per share.

Lying immediately east of the Wright Hargreaves mine in the Kirkland Lake camp, it does not possess the same continuity of massive ore bodies that characterizes some of the larger producers in the camp, but under efficient management it has responded most favorably and indications are that with favorable development at depth on the adjoining Wright Hargreaves property, Sylvanite, too, may look forward hopefully to favorable development at greater depth. The last official statement as at March 31, 1935, showed 82,990 tons of broken ore, but this gives very little indication of the ore reserves or the ore potentialities. I do not feel that conservative management would increase the mill capacity without justification by ore development.

The financial position of the company is sound, with a working capital close to $1,000,000. The com-

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that one quarter's dividend at the rate of 6½% per Annum on the Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable on December 1st, 1935, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Saturday, November 23rd, 1935.
By Order of The Board,
JOHN P. SHEEDY,
Secretary

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD is expected to rise again in price. Close observers declare the weight of opinion in responsible circles is that early 1936 may see gold fixed at a price of $41.34 an ounce.

0 0

Washington looks for $41.34 gold. Such an advance would automatically provide the present administration with a further two or three billion dollars.

0 0

London is now quoted as favoring higher gold and currency stabilization—but the British Treasury demanding that France first abandon the old gold standard.

0 0

Everything considered, a crisis appears to be at hand, and with indications pointing toward the higher price for gold—and with stabilization of currencies much closer at hand than might have been expected a short time ago.

0 0

To advance gold in price another $6 an ounce would be to automatically add approximately $20,000,000 annually to the net profit of the gold mines of Canada. A mine

(*Continued on Page 27*)

GOLD & DROSS

pany has been active in exploration through its subsidiary company, Erie Canadian Mines Limited, and is presently developing the LaRoche Mines in the Porcupine district, but only further work will determine the importance of this undertaking. The shares of the company sold at a high of $3.20 a share last year, while the high this year has been $2.70. The low price was $2.

POTPOURRI

E. W. B., Winnipeg, Man. Several companies have used the name UNCLE SAM OIL COMPANY. The one in which you are interested was incorporated under the laws of Arizona with an authorized capital stock of $400,000,000. The company claimed to have control of considerable property, including a refinery, at Kansas City, Cherryvale and Nevadosha, Kansas. The company was grossly mismanaged and on April 20, 1907, was placed in the hands of a receiver, at which time the promoter, who was also secretary of the company, was arrested and charged with using the mails to defraud. The property was ordered sold in 1924, the affairs were wound up and the receiver discharged in 1925, at which time it was stated that there was nothing left for the stockholders. In 1914 the stock was offered at ½ cent a share and in 1915 at 1 cent a share, but no bids were received.

S. T., Clinton, Ont. In regard to AMERICAN & FOREIGN POWER COMPANY, the company's earnings reached a low point in 1934, as you no doubt are aware, but since then some improvement has taken place. The company is gradually cutting down its bank loans and should eventually work into a stronger position with continuance of general business improvement. Uncertainties in regard to foreign exchange are still obscuring the outlook, however. My feeling is that this company's stock is probably worth holding; that over the next year or two we shall probably see further definite improvement in price, but, on the other hand, I think it is not at all unlikely that you could do better elsewhere. Certainly it is easy to find companies with clearer prospects for earnings growth.

J. R. S., London, Ont. The highly-colored, pretentious-looking certificate called "Shareholders' Allotment" made out in your favor, entitling you to subscribe for additional shares in ALLIANCE MINING SECURITIES LIMITED at 50 cents each, is only another style of the time honored method of reloading shareholders. The past history of the company and its present outlook do not inspire confidence in the future and I think you are best advised to have nothing to do with any attempt to recoup your losses by further commitments. As a general rule it is a poor policy to send good money after bad and I do not think this is any exception.

M. S., Marville, Ont. Your husband was perfectly correct in stating that his stock of PREMIER TIRE AND RUBBER GOODS LIMITED was worthless. The stock was issued in exchange for shares of Premier Tire & Rubber Company and in April, 1935, the assets of Premier Tire & Rubber Goods Limited were taken over by Lincoln Rubber Products Limited. This latter company went into bankruptcy in 1928.

P. L., Otterville, Ont. I am entirely in accord with what has been represented to you by the bondholders' protective committee of the various Border Cities municipalities. In my opinion it is essential that as many as possible of the bondholders associate themselves together in order to obtain the best possible arrangement with the fiscal agent for the municipalities. I believe that it has been pointed out to you that if a proposal is submitted to the court and objections are not put forward by the bondholders, it is assumed that the bondholders are in accord with the arrangement. To me it seems essential, therefore, that the bondholders should be adequately represented and any proposal submitted should receive full and intelligent consideration.

K. K. D., Toronto, Ont. PORCUPINE CREEK SYNDICATE, like all other syndicates, is the initial method of financing a raw prospect and as such carries with it all of the risks that are attendant to an undeveloped property. When one of these syndicates makes good by having the property develop into a producer, huge profits are often made for the unit holders; on the other hand, if it does not turn out as expected, the unit holder loses all. It is therefore impossible to appraise the worth of a syndicate unit. The arbitrary boosting of prices from $10 per unit to $35 per unit and stating that they will sell at $150 next spring, is sheer high pressure talk. The two chief factors to consider in purchasing syndicate units are, first, does a high percentage of the money actually go into the treasury of the syndicate to be spent on exploration, and second, are the men behind the syndicate—the syndicate managers and the prospectors—men of high integrity and ability who will spend your money effectively.

E. W., Toronto, Ont. As to reinvestment of the funds which you have realized from the sale of your Ontario bonds, I do not think you would make any mistake in adding to your list of sound industrial common stocks. Offhand I might suggest to you such securities as IMPERIAL OIL, IMPERIAL TOBACCO, STEEL OF CANADA, and LAURA SECORD. This would give you additional diversification, provide you with reasonable income, together with prospects of moderate appreciation.

J. A. M. C., Windsor, Ont. The CHESTERVILLE LARDER LAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY was one of the original promotions in the Larder Lake area of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, incorporated in 1907. The company has been inactive for many years but it was revitalized this spring when the adjacent Crown Reserve Mines was optioned to the Castle-Trethewey Mining Co. and is now being prepared for production. Relatively little is known of the merits of the Chesterville property as only preliminary work has been done; nothing of importance in recent years. It must be regarded purely as a prospect and as such in no sense can it be considered a "safe investment." According to statements available 200,000 shares were sold this year at 50c per share. How much of this went into the company's treasury is, of course, a conjecture but if the public put up $100,000 it occurs to me that there should be some money in the treasury of the company even if the promoter has taken a liberal slice.

W. H., Galt, Ont. OLD CANADA INVESTMENT COMPANY is a small investment trust of the management type. While apparently it is well managed and reliable, nevertheless I do not think that its securities would constitute the best investment for you. One point you must take into consideration, and which is, I think, an important one, is that no market exists for the securities of this company, which means that you would not be able to convert your holdings into cash at any time, if you so desired. The principle of the company is simply that proceeds from the sale of its own securities are reinvested and the income is derived from dividends and interest on the securities held in the portfolio.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(*Continued from Page 21*)

technical market factor which cannot be ignored.

2. To support the current upward movement of the whole market, we have the undeniable continuation of genuine business recovery, as evidenced by the Business Indices of the New York *Tribune* and New York *Times*.

3. The further movement of funds from Europe to the U.S.A. has resulted in an unprecedented gold hoard of almost 10,000,000,000 dollars, the largest accumulation of yellow metal in world history.

4. A continuation of the policy of easy money has brought a frank admission on the part of the present Democratic administration that there will be no interference with the present speculative "spree," in spite of the huge bank credit base that will support an expansion in business and speculation almost mathematically incalculable.

To offset these favorable factors the most outstanding unfavorable items are:

1. The fact that the confirmation of the Rails comes on top of an upward market movement that has been running eight months, and that on a percentage and time basis the market should be heading for a correction of at least 25 per cent.

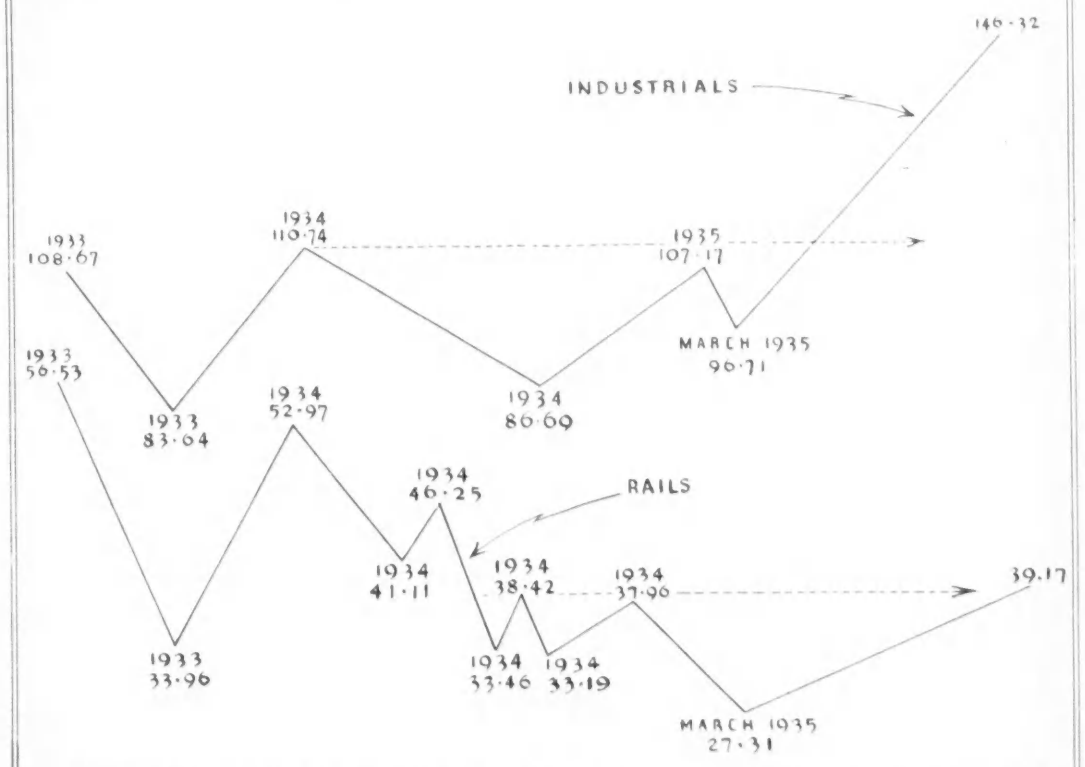
2. Despite the fact that the present market rise is financed almost wholly on a cash basis, many American stocks are selling on a basis of from fifteen to forty times their current annual earnings.

3. The New York Market has advanced from a daily trading volume of about 600,000 shares in March, 1935, to more than 3,000,000 shares last week.

4. We pointed out last week that for the six days ending November 18th nearly 16,000,000 shares were traded in for a gain of only 2.2 per cent. in the combined Dow Jones Averages. For the same six days ending November 25th 19,000,000 shares were traded in, with a net loss of 1.3 per cent.

Disregarding every other factor enumerated above, does this immense volume, with the market practically standing still, encourage the view that a further immediate rise is probable or possible?

SWINGS OF THE DOW JONES AVERAGES . . . July 1933 to September 1935



Since August, 1934, the Rail Averages have had a barrier to surmount which is represented in the above diagram by the dotted line. In the period immediately ahead can they surmount this barrier, and after a reaction stay well above it? The answer to this will probably be the solution of our market problem.

On Investments

When an investment portfolio includes a suitable proportion of Dominion of Canada Bonds, a sound foundation has been laid for a diversified list of securities. Every investor should hold Dominion of Canada Bonds.

Dominion of Canada 3% Bonds, due June 1st, 1955 (callable June 1st, 1950 at 100 and interest) are available in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

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Times Bond Interest Earned

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935*
2.38	2.02	1.94	1.99	2.13

Average: 2.09 times

*Based upon nine months' actual and three months' estimated.

Price: 100 Yield: 5%

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Company Limited
5% *Cumulative Preferred Stock*

Par Value	100.00
Accumulative Dividend Arrears	25.00
Assets available: Per Share of Preferred Stock	149.60
Current assets available: Per Share of Preferred Stock	90.00

(After Deducting Par Value of Bonds Outstanding)

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CHARLES S. ROBERTSON

The vacancies on the Board of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation created by the recent deaths of William Stone and W. G. Gooderham have been filled by the appointment as Directors of George H. Gooderham and Charles S. Robertson.

Mr. Gooderham is a brother of the late President of the Corporation, W. G. Gooderham, and is President of The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company and a Director of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mr. Robertson is Joint General Manager of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

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Settle comfortably here by the sea where we take a genuine interest in making people feel at home. Atlantic City is accessible and these Boardwalk hotels are surprisingly inexpensive. Living costs are rising rapidly elsewhere, but Chalfonte-Haddon Hall rates have not gone up yet. Write for them.
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Concerning Insurance

Quebec as Insurance Buyer

Some Government Figures of Life, Fire and Motor Insurance in the Province of Quebec

BY GEORGE GILBERT

THERE were altogether 596 insurance corporations, apart from fraternal societies and Lloyd's underwriters, licensed to transact one or more kinds of insurance business in the Province of Quebec last year, according to the summary report of the Quebec Insurance Department for the year ended December 31, 1934. Of these, 270 were joint stock companies, of which 8 were licensed to transact funeral insurance only; 2 were pension fund associations; 5 were joint stock and mutual fire companies; 11 were county and ecclesiastical mutual fire companies; 196 were parish fire mutuals; 63 were municipal fire mutuals; 24 were associated New England fire mutuals; 22 were other mutuals, life or fire, and 3 were cash mutual fire companies.

During the past year the names of 8 companies were added to the list of licensed corporations, while the names of 15 were removed, showing a net reduction of 7 for the year, but undoubtedly there is still no dearth of insurance facilities available to the people of Quebec.

Of the 47 licensed life companies doing business in Quebec in 1934, 37 were joint stock and 10 were mutual corporations. Their total premium income in the Province for the year was $53,974,167, as compared with $54,340,765 for 1933. Their total disbursements to policyholders in the Province last year were $43,996,635, as compared with $50,081,306 in the previous year.

Of their total disbursements to policyholders in Quebec in 1934, $12,029,810 was paid in death claims; $2,442,673 in matured endowments; $20,533,589 in surrender values; $7,613,927 in policyholders' dividends; and $1,376,636 in other payments. At the end of the year there was in force in Quebec in these companies $1,725,216,826 of insurance under 2,139,387 policies, as compared with $1,737,186,502, under 2,148,415 policies, at the end of 1933.

WITH regard to the statistics in the report of the fire insurance business in the Province, although we do not find the name of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters in the list of licensed corporations, the figures of their fire business in Quebec last year are included with those of the joint stock companies. Lloyd's underwriters are not joint stock insurance concerns, but are individual insurers, and why the figures of their fire insurance business should be included in the Table bearing the heading, "Joint Stock Companies," is by no means clear.

Total net fire premiums of the joint stock companies and Lloyd's underwriters written in Quebec in 1934 were $10,076,221, as compared with $10,578,395 in 1933. Their net premiums earned in 1934 were $10,942,709, while their net losses incurred amounted to $5,603,299, a ratio of 51.21 per cent. of losses incurred to premiums earned. The loss ratio in 1933 was 67.39 per cent.

Of the total net fire premiums written, Lloyd's non-marine underwriters wrote $148,967, while their net earned premiums were $126,533, and their net incurred losses $57,937, a ratio of 45.85 per cent. of losses incurred to premiums earned.

Net fire premiums written by the county and ecclesiastical mutual companies in 1934 amounted to $299,026. Their net earned premiums were also $299,026, while their net incurred losses amounted to $96,497, a loss ratio of 33.38 per cent.

In Quebec in 1934 the associated New England factory mutuals wrote $432,630 in net fire premiums. Their net earned premiums were $426,801, while their net incurred losses amounted to $57,563, a loss ratio of 13.49 per cent.

TEN other mutual companies wrote $269,573 in net fire premiums in Quebec last year. Their net earned premiums were $275,164, and their net incurred losses, $92,672, a loss ratio of 33.68 per cent. The four cash mutuals with share capital wrote $1,031,511 in net fire premiums. Their net earned premiums were $1,030,819 and their net incurred losses, $477,634, a loss ratio of 46.33 per cent. The net fire premiums written by the three cash mutuals without share capital were $100,896. Their net earned premiums were $120,294, and their net incurred losses, $60,032, a loss ratio of 49.90 per cent.

Automobile insurance was transacted in Quebec last year by 130 licensed joint stock companies, 10 mutual companies and by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters. Again we find the figures of the automobile business of Lloyd's underwriters included with those of the joint stock companies.

Total gross automobile premiums, less return premiums, for 1934 of all companies and Lloyd's underwriters amounted to $3,701,171, as compared with $4,022,664 for 1933. Their total net premiums written were $3,291,151, as compared with $3,581,926 in 1933. Their total net premiums earned in 1934 were $3,365,110, as against $3,866,365 in 1933, while their total net losses incurred in 1934 were $1,983,973, as against $1,390,593 in 1933. The ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 58.96 per cent. in 1934, as compared with 18.90 per cent. in 1933.

Total gross automobile premiums written by the 130 stock companies in Quebec last year amounted to $3,238,085, while the total written by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters was $377,162. The net premiums written by the stock companies amounted to $2,832,457, while the net amount written by Lloyd's underwriters was the same as the gross amount, $377,162. The net premiums earned by the stock companies amounted to $2,952,709, while the net premiums earned by Lloyd's underwriters were $330,210. The net losses incurred by the stock companies were $1,742,127, a loss ratio of 59.00 per cent., while the net losses incurred by Lloyd's underwriters amounted to $165,957, a loss ratio of 49.99 per cent.

Gross automobile premiums written in Quebec last year by the 10 mutual companies amounted to $84,924, while their net written premiums were $81,532. Their net earned premiums were $81,191, and their net incurred losses, $76,240, a loss ratio of 95.13 per cent.

JAMES J. ALLEN, who recently resigned the position he has held for nine years as Canadian Manager of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, and who has been appointed Special Representative of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He will take up active representation of the Gore in December, at the expiration of his term of resignation, and will engage in the work of organizing the company's extended operations in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me if the Townsend Plan in the United States has any insurance features connected with it, or is it solely an old age pension scheme? Is there any contribution to be required from those who are to benefit, or is the government expected to provide the entire amount? Any information you can furnish will be appreciated.

J. L. M., Sudbury, Ont.

There is nothing of an insurance nature in the so-called Townsend Plan as so far enunciated by its originator, Dr. Francis E. Townsend. It is simply a non-contributory pension plan, under it is proposed that the United States Government shall pay $200 a month to each citizen of the country who is more than 60 years old, without regard to sex, race, color, creed or accustomed scale of living, such monthly payment to continue until the death of the pensioner.

No habitual criminal, that is one convicted of three or more felonies, is to be eligible, and all pensioners must quit all work for gain, though they are not to surrender income from investments, and may employ others to continue their pre-existing business. They are to be required the monthly pension in the United States within thirty days of its receipt.

It has been estimated that about 12,000,000 citizens would be eligible for the pension, which would require about $24,000,000,000 a year to meet the pension payments, if all eligible took advantage of it. What is called a Federal transaction tax of 2 per cent. is the method proposed to raise the money.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly tell me the difference between a tariff and non-tariff company, with particular reference to the risk involved by policyholders?

M. J. H., Ottawa, Ont.

A policyholder takes no more risk in insuring with a strong licensed non-tariff stock company than in insuring with a strong licensed tariff stock company. Before insuring with a mutual fire insurance company, it is advisable to ascertain if there is any liability to assessment under the policy and the extent of such liability, and you can then decide whether the policy meets your requirements or not. Where there is no liability to assessment, and the mutual company occupies a sound financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted, you are well protected and are taking no risk. Where there is liability to assessment to the extent of one annual premium under the policy, but no such assessment has been made by the company over a lengthy period of years, and the company occupies a strong financial position, this contingent liability is only a remote one and may be so regarded.

In insuring with any kind of company, however, be sure that it is regularly licensed and has a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have some partially paid up stock in the Pioneer Insurance Company, 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal, formerly of Winnipeg. Another call of $10 per share is being made.

In your opinion, would you continue to hold this stock in the hope of future expectations? Your advice would be appreciated.

F. P., Vancouver, B.C.

In view of the steady improvement in the business and financial position of the Pioneer Insurance Company in the last few years, since it came under the management and control of the Royal-Liverpool and London and Globe interests, I would advise holding the stock, as it should not be long until the company is in a position to make a satisfactory return to shareholders on their investment.

At the end of 1930, for instance, the paid up capital of $178,445.00 showed an impairment of $75,512.71, while at the end of 1934 the paid up capital of $217,500.00 showed an impairment of only $21,000.00. During 1934 the company made an underwriting gain of $8,502.00, and bettered its financial position to the extent of $34,227.97.

Wanted — A Newsprint Policy

Continued from Page 21

ments in their capacity of trustees re the administration of the publicly-owned timber resources upon which the newsprint industry depends are, willy-nilly, partners in the enterprise. Inasmuch, therefore, as we cannot logically eliminate governmental interference we must endeavour to make that interference constructive and helpful rather than destructive and harmful.

IT IS in this matter of government control of timber supplies that another great obstacle may at any moment arise to defeat any honest effort to rehabilitate the industry or any particular unit of it. Much has been said and written concerning the great pulpwood concessions formerly granted by provincial governments to encourage the establishment of newsprint producing units. Lack of foresight and entire absence of policy on the part of both governments and promoters was just as much a characteristic of the development stage of newsprint's history as it is in its present age of distress. Responsible officials failed to sense the trend toward corporate mergers. Allocations of timber limits were made upon an approximate basis of so many square miles of timber per ton of productive capacity developed. Proximity of raw material

Just a bit of loose change
You can find it in almost any man's pocket any time.
He doesn't think much about it — doesn't even bother to keep track of it. It's just for incidental expenses.
Yet that loose change which he thinks scarcely worth a passing thought, if invested in a Sun Life policy suited to his own particular needs, would ensure protection for his family's future and comfort for his own later years. So much bought at so little cost!
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supply to proposed mills and unit costs of pulpwood delivered to those mills received little or no consideration.

The result of this neglect is that should some of the mills now idle be placed in commission the cost of producing and transporting pulpwood to them from the areas originally set aside for their use would be practically prohibitive. A case in point is that of one of our largest groups in the industry which was compelled last year to place one of its idle mills in operation and found that despite the fact that 1,555 square miles had been reserved for its use it was necessary to borrow timber from the concession of another company.

The promoters of such enterprises could not, of course, have been entirely unmindful of the difficulties presented by such a situation. But in their scheme of things such difficulties would have been merely temporary. The grandiose schemes once contemplated for the complete amalgamation of all the units in a vast district were common knowledge just prior to the time the great economic cataclysm struck the world, and had it not been for that event the consolidation of both mills and timber areas would have become a reality.

Having once acquired the timber its reapportionment among the various units of the combine could and most probably would have been worked out upon a basis of a suitable and economical operating unit of timber for each mill; having regard for its relative position within the industry on a basis of cost of production, its present consumptive capacity and the possibilities it afforded for future extension. Taking a broad view of the general "set-up" of these vast pulpwood concessions it is not improbable that the newsprint "barons" of a decade ago also had in mind the establishment of additional new units of the industry if and when the market would justify their construction, or the gullibility of the investing public would afford the opportunity for securing sufficient capital.

The point with which the industry and its creditors are chiefly concerned at present is: What will the Government do with respect to an equitable and practicable reallocation of the pulpwood concessions in the event that some otherwise satisfactory proposal is made for the breaking up of any one of the large groups of units in order to facilitate reorganization? Such proposals have already been given some consideration by interested parties but they have not been followed through because of the fact that the Government has no declared policy and is prepared only to "dicker" on each individual project when it can no longer vacillate and evade.

Summarizing the situation, therefore, from the standpoint from which we have just viewed it, it would seem that sporadic efforts on the part of individual units to seek a way out of the tangle offer but scant promise of success. Some concerted move must first be made by all the interests involved to induce the government of each of the newsprint producing provinces to determine to what extent it has the power and legal right to act. These governments must then seek some common ground upon which they can act in unison with respect to such phases of the problem as require inter-provincial action for their solution.

With those two steps completed the industry itself, together with its creditors, should be prepared to enter into full co-operation with the governments in determining a policy that will facilitate and not hinder any honest effort toward rehabilitation. With such a policy clearly defined and firmly adhered to the industry will have a fair chance of recovery. Without some such policy with which all are willing to comply there can be no escape from the chaos into which newsprint has been plunged.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT IGNORES CONSUMER

(Continued from Page 21)

of agreements are fearful that deadlocks may occur next summer when the schedules now in force come up for renewal or amendment. The Act does not make specific provision for such a situation, and if it arises it will either mean throwing conditions wide open again with unregulated wages, or an automatic renewal of present agreements. In view of the wording of the section of the Act which deals with the power to declare schedules in force, Section 9, Part II, it is only if in the opinion of the Minister of Labor such a schedule of wages and hours of labor for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, that any schedule under this statute becomes binding. Therefore, it would appear if the employers in any industry, or branch of an industry presently subject to a schedule should refuse to sign a new agreement when the present agreement expires, an impasse would occur.

There appears to have been a disposition on the part of the representatives of the employers, in most of the trades now covered by schedules under the Act, to accede to the demands of organized labor for the adoption of union scales in the hope that, even though the wage rates might be high, a stabilizing effect within their industries would result from uniformity of wages and hours. Largely on this basis they decided to give the Act a fair trial. Now, of course, many of these employers are bitterly disappointed because in the zones where schedules are in effect, the law is not being properly enforced.

BUILDERS point out as an instance of uneconomic wages within an industry the case of the electricians in the Toronto zone. Electricians, they say, were always paid at a lower rate than carpenters, or bricklayers and masons because they were on inside work. New agreements between the unions and employers on construction work since 1928 or 1929 have in most of the building trades been at lower rates than those prevailing prior to 1929, but it appears the electricians failed to make a new agreement with the employers. Jobs let by the city, or any departments of provincial or federal governments are based on the prevailing union scale of wages, and as $1.00 per hour was the last agreement which had been in effect for the electricians, this rate has been paid on government work. Mainly on the strength of this fact the electricians have apparently succeeded in getting the $1.00 per hour rate inserted in their schedule under the Act, for the Toronto zone. Consequently their trade now has the highest rate in the whole building industry, carpenters being on an 80 cent per hour, and the bricklayers a 90 cents per hour rate.

As a sequel to this excessive wage rate, the electricians are experiencing many difficulties in enforcement of their schedule, and only two weeks ago the local board appointed to assist in the administration of the electricians' schedule adjourned in protest over the alleged failure of the Minimum Wage Board, the enforcing body, to put into effect its rulings and recommendations.

The code for the millinery industry, which takes in the whole province as one zone, is a good example of injudicious application of the Act. During the hearing of four cases in Toronto Police Court against millinery firms a few days ago, the wage standards officer, Louis Fine, admitted while on the witness stand, that an error had probably been made in not applying the schedule specifically to those engaged in manufacturing, rather than to 3,000 small shops throughout the Province. Convictions were registered because of Saturday work, which is forbidden under this code, and fines of $25 without costs were imposed.

During these court proceedings, the defense counsel, J. E. Day, K.C., attacked the validity of the order-in-council, and was told by Magistrate Jones that he could appeal if he wished. As this schedule expires in a short time, February 29th next, Mr. Day later advised the press that he was not sure an appeal would be taken. However, he asserted that this code is utterly unenforceable.

The similar law in Quebec Province termed "An Act Respecting the Extension of Collective Labor Agreements," which became effective April 20, 1934, is the measure on which the Ontario statute was patterned. This "Arcand Law," as it is familiarly known, because sponsored by the Minister of Labor, Hon. C. J. Arcand, has had a year longer to function than the law introduced in the Ontario Legislature early this year by the Hon. Arthur Roebuck. Considering the very limited application it has been given in industry in Quebec generally, and the reports of its poor enforcement, the ineffectiveness of the Industrial Standards Act in Ontario is at least partially explained.

THE latest industry in Ontario to come under codes is that of the cloak and suit coat operators.

(Continued on Page 28)

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

61st ANNUAL MEETING

Addresses by the President and General Manager

Canada's Trade Figures Growing

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on November 27th. The Chair was taken at noon by Mr. Frank A. Rolph, President, who said in part:

President's Address

An eventful year has passed by since our last Annual Meeting in this room and it is with considerable satisfaction that I present to you, on behalf of the Directors, the Annual Report. It shows a continuance of substantial progress, notwithstanding the many adverse factors with which the Bank has had to contend during the past twelve months.

FEDERAL ELECTION

Last month we had a Federal election and saw the Liberal Party elected under the leadership of the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King. Whatever our political opinions may be, we should have a feeling of satisfaction and relief that a Party standing for sound principles and progressive ideas has been returned to power with a mandate to carry on the business of the country, and the large majority it has should inspire courage and confidence to carry out the great trust which has been given it. The gradual improvement in business conditions which has been noted during the past two years should now continue towards bolstering up the prosperity of Canada.

BANK CRITICS ANSWERED

During the past few years, we have heard many patterns, and there has [illegible] the press, criticism of Banks and Bankers which has been [illegible] but [illegible] expressed by a few. To whom the critics of the press have [illegible] Banks in a manner which should call for [illegible] Without [illegible] the poor [illegible] in the world [illegible] the profession [illegible] as the [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] have [illegible] and [illegible] the Banks have [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Banks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SIR CHARLES GORDON, President of the Bank of Montreal, whose annual statement for the year ended October 31, 1935, shows gains of 46 million dollars in deposits and 44 millions in liquid assets from the previous year, making the latter equal to 74.48 per cent. of all liabilities to the public. The bank's earnings were slightly down from the previous year, amounting to $4,007,302 as against $4,105,024.

—Photo by International Press

NEW BOOKS

CURRENT ECONOMIC HISTORY

"World Finance, 1914-1935," by Paul Einzig. The Macmillan Company of Canada; 370 pages; price $4.00.

BY PAUL CARLISS

TO ATTEMPT an explanation of world financial events during the past two decades is an audacious undertaking, even for one so well informed and well equipped for the task as Dr. Einzig; for it is one thing to record events and quite another to rationalize them. However, Dr. Einzig is probably unsurpassed in his ability to interpret involved world events for the general reader and to discuss fundamental economic doctrines in simple language. His numerous books give evidence as well of his versatility and energy—an energy which is at times reflected in the vigor and originality of his ideas.

If there is one criticism which may be fairly expressed concerning "World Finance" it is that the events referred to are presented, analyzed and explained as if they were produced by an economic machine. They are discussed in relation to each other and in terms of the effect which they have produced rather than in relation to the men and circumstances which created them. The author has to a large extent omitted the personal touch as if events in some way happened rather than having been originated (consciously or otherwise) by some individual or group of individuals whose private motives usually provide an interesting sidelight on their public actions.

In fact, this criticism applies to a great many economists; who may develop ever so perfect a theory only to discover that the reason it does not perform as it should is due to the eccentricities of the human beings who manipulate the mechanism. The human element, whether in history or in economics, is the most important single factor in determining the course of future events. The ambitions of a Mussolini may alter the course of history; the notions of a Roosevelt may confound the orthodoxy of economic theory.

"World Finance" is divided into four parts as follows: Part I—Inflation; Part II—Stabilization; Part III—Deflation; Part IV—Reflation. These headings indicate the method of approach to his subject followed by Dr. Einzig. Readers of his earlier essays will recognize many of his previously expressed opinions but in some instances will observe a different viewpoint. Dr. Einzig, unlike many contemporary economic writers, has no particular axe to grind and is not always attempting to push some pet theory of his own. He is therefore better able to alter his views if subsequent facts demonstrate his former stand to be in error. If at times his inconsistency is a little puzzling it is principally because economic facts are themselves frequently inconsistent.

This book is recommended to those who do not like their economic history in too much detail and who can forgive the expression of ideas which are not always in accord with accepted theory. Those who have come to believe that the depression is (or was) due to the Conservative (or the Liberal) party or that capitalism is on its last legs, are particularly urged to adjust their perspective by reading it.

A. H. BEATON, President and Managing Director of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada, who has been elected President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

• •

MINES

(*Continued from Page 23*)

like Lake Shore, producing at a rate of close to half a million ounces, would benefit to the extent of not far under $3,000,000 additional net profit annually.

0 0

Grade of ore at the producing gold mines would be increased about 20 per cent. in value in event of a further advance of $6 an ounce for gold.

0 0

Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration is being wound up, and shareholders are required to send in their stock in exchange for Pickle Crow and Val D'Or.

0 0

Pickle Crow has reached its main vein at the 500 ft. level, where the width maintains general mine average and where values in the first round exceed the high-grade mine average.

0 0

Knee Lake is responding favorably to development. Widths of 22 to 36 inches and lengths of 10 to 80 ft. have been found to carry values ranging from $8 to $117 per ton in gold at the first and second levels.

0 0

Little Long Lac declared a dividend of 10 cents per share payable in December, thereby ushering in another major gold mining enterprise for Canada.

0 0

Siscoe Gold is realizing net profits at a rate of very close to $3,000 per day, or a rate of around $1,100,000 a year.

0 0

Cariboo Gold Quartz will pay an initial dividend of 2½ cents per share on January 2. Output has risen to over $50,000 per month.

0 0

Sullivan produced $58,000 during October from 3,400 tons of ore. Estimated ore is unofficially over 100,000 tons carrying $14 to $17 per ton.

0 0

Central Patricia is producing at a rate of 2,800 ounces of gold per month, according to advice late in November.

0 0

Gold output from Ontario mines for October had a value of $6,702,000. This was produced from 631,000 tons of ore. This was the highest record in the history of the province.

0 0

Dome Mines will pay a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on Jan. 20.

0 0

Lake Shore will distribute $2,000,000 to its stockholders on Dec. 16, making an aggregate of $8,000,000 paid out this year.

0 0

International Nickel is hoisting ore from the Frood mine at a rate of nearly 3,750,000 tons a year. The ore is valued at around $15 per ton.

0 0

Split Lake has cut ten to eleven feet in width of heavily mineralized quartz in diamond drill holes 7 and 8. The ore is in contact with porphyry and greenstone.

0 0

Gold Lake control is held under option by Percy Hopkins, geologist. Recent drilling indicated important ore shoots. Development is to proceed at once.

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OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

35-21

REFUNDING ISSUE

$1,500,000

Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company, Limited

Thirty-Year Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds, Series "B"

6% interest to July 1st, 1941, payment—4½% thereafter to maturity

To be dated January 1st, 1936 — To mature January 1st, 1966

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1st and July 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada in Halifax, Montreal or Toronto. Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500 with privilege of registration as to principal or as to principal and interest. Redeemable as a whole at the option of the Company on any interest payment date on 60 days' notice at 104 on July 1st, 1941; thereafter on or before July 1st, 1946, at 103; thereafter on or before July 1st, 1952, at 102; thereafter on or before July 1st, 1958, at 101; and thereafter on or before maturity at 100; in each case with accrued interest.

The Eastern Trust Company, Trustee.

Mr. J. H. Winfield, President and Managing Director of the Company, has furnished us with the following information:—

CAPITALIZATION

(On completion of this financing)

	Authorized	Issued
Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds		
Series "B" (this issue)		$1,500,000
5% Series "A," due January 1st, 1956		1,500,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (Par value $10)	*	1,500,000
Common Stock (Par value $10)	*	3,614,660

*Total capital stock authorized $7,500,000

THE COMPANY: The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company, Limited, incorporated under Nova Scotia Charter in 1910, owns and operates without competition the principal telephone system in the Province of Nova Scotia. Through a wholly owned subsidiary, Atlantic Utilities Limited, which owns all of the issued capital stock (except directors' qualifying shares) of The Island Telephone Company Limited, a telephone operating company, the Company controls the principal telephone system in Prince Edward Island.

The Company operates directly and through its subsidiary, Atlantic Utilities Limited, 42,877 telephone stations and serves a population of over 600,000 in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Connection with the New Brunswick Telephone Company's system, the Trans-Canada Telephone System and other telephone companies enables the Company to give complete long distance toll service to its subscribers. The systems of The Island Telephone Company Limited and of Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company, Limited are connected by submarine cables operated by the Company under long term lease.

The Company operates under the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities of Nova Scotia, which is authorized to allow the Company such rates as will enable it to earn 8 percent per annum on the value of its properties as appraised by the Commission. This issue of Series "B" Bonds has been approved by the Commission.

EARNINGS: Earnings of the Company for the three years ended December 31st, 1932 to 1934 inclusive, were as follows:—

Year ended December 31st	Total Operating and Non-Operating Revenues	Operating and Other Expenses	Depreciation	Net Earnings Available for Bond Interest
1932	$1,762,903.62	$1,085,733.69	$357,643.59	$319,526.34
1933	1,683,348.49	960,847.28	260,680.48	161,820.73
1934	1,718,326.66	959,940.45	264,530.03	193,856.18

For the three years ended December 31st, 1934, average earnings available for bond interest, before charging depreciation, were therefore $719,352.45, or over 4.35 times the combined annual interest requirements amounting to $165,000 on the Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds, Series "A" and "B."

After deducting depreciation from such average earnings, the balance is $425,067.75, or more than 2.55 times the annual interest requirements on the Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds.

ASSETS: As at December 31st, 1934, the assets of the Company, based on the last valuation by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities of Nova Scotia, with subsequent additions less depreciation, had a valuation for rate making purposes of $7,946,476.00.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: These Bonds are being issued for the purpose of redeeming and cancelling the Company's $1,500,000 of 6% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1941. This issue is for refunding purposes only and does not increase the Company's outstanding funded debt.

SECURITY: The Thirty-Year Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds, Series "B" (this issue), will be a direct obligation of the Company and in the opinion of Counsel will, together with the Series "A" Bonds of the Company and any additional Bonds issued under provisions of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage of January 1st, 1926, be secured by a first fixed and specific mortgage and charge on all the real and immovable property now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, and by a first floating charge on all assets of the Company not covered by such fixed and specific charge. All Bonds issued and to be issued under the provisions of such Deed of Trust or Mortgage rank equally and rateably.

Bonds additional to Series "A" and "B" may only be issued hereafter under the provisions of the said Deed of Trust or Mortgage up to 75 percent of the cost or fair value, whichever is less, of capital expenditures for additional property, acquired or constructed by the Company, but only when net earnings of the Company for any twelve consecutive months during the fourteen calendar months next preceding the date on which such bonds are to be issued, shall be not less than one and three-quarter times the annual interest charges on all bonds outstanding, together with those about to be issued; providing however, that in no event may bonds under this mortgage be outstanding to an amount exceeding twice the amount of the paid-up capital stock of the Company.

All legal matters in connection with the issue of these Bonds will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Pearson, Rutledge & Donald, for the Company, and of Messrs. McInnes, Lovett & MacDonald, for W. C. Pitfield & Company, Limited.

As underwriters of this issue of Series "B" Bonds, we will accept exchanges of the Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due 1941, at any of our offices.

Price on application

W. C. Pitfield & Company, Limited

MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO OTTAWA SAINT JOHN MONCTON HALIFAX VANCOUVER CAMPBELLTON FREDERICTON CHARLOTTETOWN

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in underwriting these securities.

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Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

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For the service of investors in mining stocks who wish to obtain more complete and detailed information on mining companies and properties than it is possible to furnish in "Gold & Dross", Saturday Night is now prepared to supply an individual interpreted analysis, including a complete financial and statistical report as well as an authoritative comment on the outlook, on any mining company and property in Canada.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

73 Richmond St. West, Toronto - - Telephone AD. 7361

Industrial Standards Act Ignores Consumer

(Continued from Page 25)

It is known as the Cloak and Suit Agreement, Schedule A, and was published in the Ontario Gazette to come into force November 18th.

This agreement coincides with the one in effect under the Arcand Law in Quebec. Employers report that it increases in Ontario the cost of production by 12 to 13 per cent. As Manitoba is not on codes, and as the prevailing wage scale in this branch of the needle trades in that province is lower, it is evident that competition between the manufacturers of cloaks and suit coats in Ontario and Quebec—with the manufacturers of these lines in Manitoba will be keen. It is also reported that the catalogue prices of these garments for customers of the mail order houses in Eastern Canada will immediately be increased, but that similar increases will not be necessary in the West.

Another result which this wage and hour schedule in the needle trades will have, it is predicted, will be the displacement of many female operators by male workers. The latter, it appears, are capable of from forty to fifty per cent. more production than female workers in this type of employment.

The new wage scale now in force is 75 cents for male operators until January 1st, next, and thereafter at 80 cents per hour. Women operators receive 20 per cent. less than men, and this means that after the first of the year the minimum wage for them will be $25.60 for a forty-hour week.

Almost half a year has elapsed from the date of the first schedule put into effect under the Act, and the last one given the force of law, but there are only twenty-four such schedules which have been passed by Order-in-Council, although J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor, announced a few days ago that 29 agreements between employers and employees have been reached. However, the fact remains that under this permissive legislation a very limited number of industries, or trades in a few geographic zones have have availed themselves of its provisions to date.

Mr. Marsh also stated that he has pay envelopes of workers in industry in Ontario which proves that as low as 10 or 12 cents an hour is being paid, or $5.20 for 52 hours' work. In another case, $7 for 91 hours' work had been the wage paid, while in the same industry wages four times as great were being paid.

As announced by Hon. Mr. Roebuck when submitting the Industrial Standards Act to the Legislature, it was intended by its authors to end sweat-shops in Ontario. Unfortunately, while higher wages are being paid to many workmen at the moment, unemployment has been forced on others because their employers have been unable to observe the schedules adopted under this law and stay in business, particularly builders of better-class dwellings.

A NEW and most important factor which enters the picture in a discussion of business-regulatory legislation at this time is the Canada-United States trade pact consummated the other day.

It is generally admitted that as a result of this trade agreement, which becomes effective January 1st, 1936, most manufacturers in Canada will find their profit margins reduced. It, therefore, follows that any increase in the cost of articles of Canadian manufacture occasioned by industrial codes will accentuate the difficulties of industrialists in this country in their bid for the Canadian market in competition with those of the United States in similar line of manufacturing.

The close margin of profit, in these circumstances, may conceivably disappear, or become reduced to the point of unprofitable operation of the industries of Ontario and Quebec affected by the codes. This situation would, in turn, mean reduced employment and loss of purchasing power, and so to some extent nullify the benefits which the tariff changes were intended to give to the Canadian consumer.

It is inevitable that Mr. Consumer is going to have his say. If certain manufactured goods sold in price out of all proportion to the price he is able to get for the goods or services which he has to sell, then he simply won't have the money to buy what he would otherwise have purchased of the manufactured articles made by workers under the industrial codes. In the long run, the worker who is holding his labor at an uneconomic price will be worse off than if he had enabled his employer to meet the market by a lower cost of production.

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MAKES BREATHING EASIER

Mistol Rub for Chest Colds—breaks up congestion

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's

ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1935

LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	
Deposits	$676,944,866.06
Payable on demand and after notice.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	29,959,128.50
Payable on demand.	
Bills Payable	353,011.79
Time drafts issued and outstanding.	
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	7,066,426.26
Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers (see offsetting amount [x] in "Resources").	
Other Liabilities to the Public	1,784,347.07
Items which do not come under the foregoing headings.	
Total Liabilities to the Public	$716,107,779.68
LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits and Reserves for Dividends	76,665,093.08
This amount represents the shareholders' interest in the Bank, over which liabilities to the public take precedence.	
Total Liabilities	$792,772,872.76

RESOURCES

To meet the foregoing Liabilities the Bank has	
Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	$ 82,711,635.13
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	27,614,596.16
Payable in cash on presentation.	
Money on Deposit with Other Banks	37,764,631.60
Available on demand or at short notice.	
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures	361,769,848.49
Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of gilt-edge securities which mature at early dates.	
Stocks	103,872.95
Railway and Industrial and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.	
Call Loans outside of Canada	18,835,238.07
Secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable securities of greater value than the loan and representing money quickly available with no disturbing effect on conditions in Canada.	
Call Loans in Canada	4,435,736.20
Payable on demand and secured by bonds and stocks of greater value than the loan.	
Bankers' Acceptances	139,252.54
Prime drafts accepted by other banks.	
TOTAL OF *QUICKLY* AVAILABLE RESOURCES	$533,374,811.14
(equal to 74.48% of all Liabilities to the Public)	
Other Loans	234,461,311.20
To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others, on conditions consistent with sound banking.	
Bank Premises	14,500,000.00
These properties only are carried in the names of holding companies; the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on the books at $1.00 in each case. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which far exceeds $14,500,000, appear under this heading.	
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank	1,523,432.05
Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.	
x Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,066,426.26
Represents liabilities of customers on account of Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their account.	
Other Assets not included in the Foregoing	1,846,892.11
Making Total Assets of	$792,772,872.76
to meet payment of Liabilities to the Public of	716,107,779.68
leaving an excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public of	76,665,093.08

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1935, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	$4,067,302.06	
Less Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes	1,062,089.49	$3,005,212.57
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders		2,880,000.00
		$ 125,212.57
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1934		1,809,820.79
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$1,935,033.36

CHARLES B. GORDON,
President

W. A. BOG,
JACKSON DODDS,
Joint General Managers

* * *

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 118 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.